Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,780. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GROSS OVERCHARGES

City's Money Lost on Police Department Supplies.

REPORT TO MAYOR STRONG

Former Officials Arraigned by the Commissioners of Accounts.

NO PROOF OF CRIMINALITY FOUND

From 150 to 1,250 Per Cent. Above Fair Market Prices Were Paid, It Is Stated.

DATES ALTERED ON REQUISITIONS

Indefinite Vouchers Made Investigation Difficult—Statement from Mr. Sheehan.

More evidence of gross overcharges for goods delivered to the Police Department during a part of the time John C. Sheehan was Chairman of the Committee on Supplies has been discovered by Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis and presented to Mayor Strong in a carefully itemized report.

In this it is declared that for thousands of dollars' worth of goods the department paid from 150 to 1,250 per cent. more than the Commissioners of Accounts declare to be a fair market value.

Statement of Excessive Prices.

A tabulated statement made by the Commissioners begins by citing an immense number of small orders for stationery and printing supplied by Martin B. Brown, and the firm continued under his name after his death. For these supplies and work there was paid $10,974.34, while the Commissioners say other firms would furnish the city with the same for $3,409.37. On some of the supplies the charge was as much as 779 per cent. above market price, while on some it was only 253 per cent. On an average, however, it was about 400 per cent. greater than the sum other firms say they would have done the work for.

With the exception of the Martin B. Brown bills paid, the statement is as follows:

Description and from Whom Purchased.	Quantity.	Amount Paid.	Amount of Bid Made to Furnish Supplies for Same.	Percentage of Amount Paid to Amount for Which They Could Have Been Bought.
Leave of absence blank, Moore & Co.	7,000	$40.50	$16.10	251
Probationary notices, Moore & Co.	750	6.50	1.67	389
Reports on Places of Amusement, Moore & Co.	700	18.00	6.13	293
General Order No. 322, Moore & Co.	150	10.50	2.75	381
General Order No. 325, Moore & Co.	150	15.00	4.50	333
Special Order 1010, Moore & Co.	75	7.50	2.50	300
Special Order 1596, Moore & Co.	75	7.50	2.50	300
Manila envelopes, No. 15, Sloat & Janes	20,000	30.00	12.00	250
Amber envelopes, No. 18, Sloat & Janes	35,000	253.75	82.25	308
Amber envelopes, No. 18, W. P. Mitchell	20,000	118.00	47.00	251
No. 10 envelopes, Lithographed, Jordan Stat'y Co.	10,000	90.00	32.50	184
Full-sheet letter paper, Jordan Stationery Co.	10 reams	75.00	39.00	192
Half-sheet letter paper, Jordan Stationery Co.	10 reams	50.00	24.75	202
Desk blotters, Jordan Stationery Company	600	1,200.00	539.25	222
T. W. Paper, Crane's bond, Jordan Stationery Co.	10 reams	50.00	15.40	324
Root scrubs No. 61, James Early & Co.	15 dozen	33.75	12.50	270
Turkey dusters, No. 16, James Early & Co.	35 dozen	210.00	78.75	266
Whitewash brushes, James Early & Co.	12 dozen	132.00	45.00	293
Hair dusters, James Early & Co.	36 dozen	216.00	90.00	240
Sawbucks, James Early & Co.	1 dozen	4.00	2.00	200
Stove brushes, James Early & Co.	10 dozen	40.00	17.50	228
L'ng-h'ndle window brushes, No. 27, J. Early & Co.	3 dozen	30.00	14.25	210
Mane brushes, Peters & Calhoun Company	17 dozen	255.00	79.26	321
Pure taprobes, Peters & Calhoun Company	5	60.00	23.75	252
Sweat leathers, Peters & Calhoun Company	24 pairs	72.00	18.00	400
Headstalls, Peters & Calhoun Company	5	15.00	5.00	300
Four-inch girth webbing, Peters & Calhoun Co.	4 rolls	28.00	9.60	291
Chamois skins, Peters & Calhoun Company	6 dozen	61.50	27.50	223
Saddle pads, Peters & Calhoun Company	48	60.00	24.00	250
Half-inch brass screws, Peters & Calhoun Co.	1 pound	2.70	.46	587
Horseshoe buckles, brass, ⅝-inch, Peters & Calhoun Company	4 dozen	2.40	.80	300
Large rope snaps, Peters & Calhoun Company	3 dozen	4.50	1.20	375
Galvanized iron coal hods, T. W. McKeever	9 dozen	53.10	24.75	214
No. 5 steel scoops, Merry Brothers	2 dozen	24.00	11.00	218
Muriatic acid, William B. Leddy	1 gallon	4.50	.65	692
Weather strips, William B. Leddy	600 feet	42.00	13.50	311
Italian sash cord, William B. Leddy	100 pounds	45.00	16.50	272
½-inch wire nails, No. 16, William B. Leddy	50 pounds	6.00	2.80	214
Bronze plated brackets, William B. Leddy	50 pairs	87.50	20.00	437
Skeg irons, William B. Leddy	12	18.00	1.44	1,250
Kalsomine, M. Breen	80 pounds	8.00	3.20	250
Weather strips, Higgins & Co.	560 feet	34.80	12.60	276
Galvanized iron, No. 24, Higgins & Co.	532 pounds	73.40	23.94	306
Wardrobes, Terrell & Vroom	52	644.00	416.00	154

The Commissioners' Report.

The report submitted to Mayor Strong by the two Commissioners follows in full:

To the Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: An examination has been made of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners from Jan. 1, 1893, to Feb. 15, 1895, when the present Treasurer assumed the duties of the office.

Vouchers are on file covering all payments charged in the Treasurer's accounts. It appeared from an inspection of many of these vouchers that prices paid for supplies and payments for alterations and repairs were excessive, and an investigation was then made as to the reasonableness thereof. The amount expended during the period in question was $240,624.24 for such purposes, and $2,198.33 for election stationery, other than ballots, making a total of $242,822.57.

Vouchers Too Indefinite.

A very large portion of such expenditure was for labor and the purchase of materials described so indefinitely in the vouchers as to be beyond the possibility of identification. After deducting from such sums the amounts paid for gas, fuel, labor, and supplies, which could not be identified, a balance of $67,531.59 remained, being the amount expended for the purchase of materials and supplies capable of identification.

Samples of these, furnished by the present Board of Police Commissioners, were submitted, during the past month, to persons, firms, and companies dealing in articles of the same kinds, with requests for bids for the furnishing of the same to the Police Department. The requests for bids were limited to business houses of the highest standing in the community. It has been ascertained that the prices have not fluctuated materially during the period under examination.

The investigation has shown that purchases of about 100 kinds of supplies, costing $25,497.78, have been made at reasonable prices, but that 473 articles, for which $42,033.81 was paid, could have been purchased for $20,634.85, and that the average amount actually paid therefor was over 203 per cent. of the amount for which they could have been bought.

Annexed hereto is a tabulated statement showing many instances of such excessive prices. The quantity of each artiole named therein is the total number thereof purchased during the period covered by the examination. In all cases bids were requested for the quantity usually ordered by the Department.

Mr. Sheehan Contradicted.

John C. Sheehan, who was Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies during this period, testified that practically all the supplies of the Police Department were purchased after competition, and that the Requisition Clerk had charge of obtaining the bids. He stated that this was particularly true of the purchases from Martin B. Brown. Such clerk, however, stated under oath that most of the purchases of supplies were made without any competition whatever. Both he and the manager of the business conducted under the name of Martin B. Brown testified that practically all the stationery and supplies obtained from the latter, except ballots, were furnished without any competition.

Section 46 of the Consolidation act provides: "No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, boards, or officers thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense, nor any expense in excess of the sum appropriated in accordance with law."

Mr. Sheehan testified that indebtedness for supplies was incurred in each of the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 in excess of the appropriations for such years and with his knowledge. Dates have been altered on the requisitions, orders, delivery receipts, and bills in order to conceal such fact.

Respectfully submitted,
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY,
RODNEY S. DENNIS,
Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Paid High for Skeg Irons.

In the table given, the percentage of overcharge is figured, using the present market value as a basis. The articles for which the most exorbitant charge was made were skeg irons furnished by William B. Leddy. Skeg irons are simple L-shaped braces used to protect the keel of a boat at the stern. Those bought during Mr. Sheehan's administration are made of machine-wrought iron, the long side of the brace being twelve inches in length and the short side six inches. Six screw holes were punched in these for the purpose of fastening them to the boats. For these simple contrivances the Police Department was charged at the rate of $1.50 each. To ascertain what the real value of the irons was, the Commissioners sent to three hardware firms for bids. These firms agreed to duplicate the irons for $1.44 a dozen.

Similar results were obtained in regard to the other purchases mentioned in the table. In each case bids were asked from reputable firms to supply similar goods. Without exception the bids were much lower than the prices paid by the Police Department.

"Mr. Dennis and myself made a most careful examination," said Commissioner Terry, yesterday. "What we found is shown in our report. Of course, there is nothing in it to establish criminality. Any such idea can only be gained by inference. But we have clearly shown that the Police Department lost thousands of dollars through the purchases made while Mr. Sheehan was Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

"It will be urged by many, and has already been by some, that the figures we obtained as comparisons are unfair. It has been said that prices have declined since the purchases in question were made for the Police Department. It has also been urged that the prices obtained by us for comparison are lower than we could really obtain the goods at, it being said that merchants would put a low price upon their wares when they knew they would not be called upon to make the delivery. Such arguments are groundless. In the cases we have cited in our report the prices of goods now are the same, or practically so, as when the purchases were made by the Police Department. In addition to this, the firms from which we obtained our figures did not know for what purpose they were to be used. So far as the firms knew, they were making bona-fide bids for the sale of goods to the department. So, you see, our comparisons are fair, and cast no unjust reflections upon any one.

"While our report is described as an investigation of the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, it has, in reality, nothing to do with him, as he had nothing to do with making the purchases. He merely paid out the money on vouchers, but of course his office was the only place where we could find record of the purchases."

No Proof of Criminality.

"Did you make any effort to establish criminality in the sales of goods to the department?" Mr. Terry was asked.

"We made an effort, but could find nothing definite. All that is positively proved is the exorbitance of the charges. Mr. Sheehan was before our board Friday. We examined him closely to see if the purchases had exceeded the appropriations. He admitted that they had in nearly every year he was Chairman of the board. This is contrary to the law, but he attempted to justify it by saying that the purchases were necessary and were made only in emergency cases. He said, further, that no purchases were made except upon bids as provided by law.

"Requisition Clerk Gay was then called in. He flatly denied Mr. Sheehan's statement and said the purchases were made without the formality of bids. This last statement was corroborated by Mr. Kelso, manager for the firm of Martin B. Brown, who said that his firm made bids upon only a very small percentage of the goods sold to the department. We asked him if the prices his firm charged were not extortionate. He did not make any direct answer, but said he guessed the firm did not lose anything by the sale.

"Brown and the firm continued after his death did nearly all the printing for the department, as well as supplying the stationery. The firm is still doing the work, but at greatly reduced rates. I have been told that its present prices are little more than one-third of those formerly charged. In securing figures to be used in comparison with the prices paid Brown and the firm we went to such representative firms as G. F. Nesbitt, John Bingham, Styles & Cash, and Stewart, Warren & Co. Each of these firms gave us the figures in

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TALMAGE SAYS FAREWELL

Preaches for the Last Time in Brooklyn and New-York.

CHURCHES CROWDED TO THE DOORS

Forced to Deliver One Address Before Three Different Audiences at One Building.

GREAT REGRET AT HIS DEPARTURE

Will Start To-day, with His Daughters, for His New Home in Washington.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage yesterday preached farewell sermons in New-York and Brooklyn, which were listened to by vast congregations. He will to-day, with his daughters, start for his new home in Washington.

In Brooklyn Dr. Talmage yesterday morning gave his farewell to his friends in the City of Churches, and so great was the throng that he was compelled to speak three times—first in the lecture room, second in the main auditorium of Dr. J. F. Carson's church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, and finally upon the steps of that

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.
Preached Farewell Sermons Yesterday in This City and Brooklyn.

edifice—after which he shook hands with several thousands of people. In Brooklyn Dr. Talmage preached upon the topic of "Certain Rewards for Christian Work," arguing that all that was done for God will be recognized, whether the world recognizes it or not. By way of farewell, Dr. Talmage said:

My Dear Brooklyn Friends: To-morrow I start for my new home at Washington. The opportunity before me seems national and international. Forget me not in your prayers to God, that I may be more consecrated than I ever have been and better prepared for the preaching of the glad tidings of great joy.

May the rich blessing of Almighty God come upon this city, which has so long been to me a home. Your churches, your schools, your institutions of mercy, and your homes have been to me an exultation. I have lived in peace with all of you. There is not among all the hundreds of thousands of people of this city one person with whom I could not shake hands heartily and wish him all happiness for this world and the next. If I have wronged any one, let him appear at the close of this service and I will ask his forgiveness.

"Farewell, dear friends. I could wish that in this last interview I might find you all the sons and daughters of Almighty God. Why not cross the line out of the world into the kingdom of God? Will it not be glorious to meet again in our Father's home, where the word 'good-bye' will never be spoken? How much we shall then have to talk over of earthly vicissitudes! Farewell! A loving, peaceful, Christian farewell!"

His Farewell to New-York.

In the evening Dr. Talmage addressed another enormous congregation at Dr. Thompson's Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, where he bade farewell to his New-York friends, preaching a sermon upon the subject of "Testimony for Christ," selecting as his text, Acts, iii., 15: "We are witnesses." The crowd was so great that the church was filled within fifteen minutes after the doors were opened, and many who could not gain admittance were forced to go away." Dr. Talmage spoke as follows:

In the days of George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive engine, the scientists proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam power without peril. So, in the time of Christ, it was proved conclusively that it was impossible for Him to rise from the dead. They showed it to be an absolute absurdity that the dead Christ should ever get up alive, but no sooner had they proved this than the dead Christ arose, and the Disciples beheld Him, heard His voice, and talked with Him.

Now, let us play the skeptic for a moment. "There is no God," says the skeptic, "for I have never seen Him with my physical eyesight. Your Bible is a pack of contradictions. There never was a miracle." Here are hundreds of people ready to speak out in behalf of the truth of our glorious Christianity. The fact is that, if this world is ever brought to God, it will not be through argument, but through testimony. You might cover the whole earth with apologies for Christianity, and learned treatises in defense of religion—you would not convert a soul. Lectures on the harmony between science and religion are beautiful mental disciplines, but have never saved a soul, and never will save a soul. Put a man of the world and a man of the Church against each other, and the man of the world will, in all probability, get the triumph. There are a thousand things in our religion that seem illogical to the world, and always will seem illogical.

Faith Is the Only Weapon.

Our weapon in this conflict is faith, not logic; faith, not metaphysics; faith, not profundity; faith, not scholastic exploration. But then, in order to have faith, we must have testimony, and if men get up and tell me that they have felt the religion of Jesus Christ a joy, a comfort, a help, an inspiration, I am bound, as a fair-minded man, to accept their testimony.

I want just now to put before you three propositions, the truth of which I think this audience will attest with overwhelming unanimity. The first proposition is: We are witnesses that the religion of Christ is able to convert a soul. The Gospel may have had a hard time to conquer us, we may have fought it back, but we were vanquished. You say conversion is only an imaginary thing. We know better. "We have witnesses." There never was so great a change in our heart and life on any other subject as on this. Now, if I should demand that all those people in this house

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ACCIDENTS IN CENTRAL PARK

Several Horses Ran Away, Bicycles Were Overturned, and Policemen and Others Were Severely Injured.

A horse and carriage driven by a fashionably dressed woman, apparently about thirty years old, who refused to give her name at the Central Park Arsenal, drove against a horse and wagon that Philip Lewisohn of 392 West Broadway was driving at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The woman was thrown out of her carriage, but was uninjured. Lewisohn's horse became unmanageable and started to run away, but was quieted by a policeman.

Mounted Policemen McIntyre and Green were both disabled and Green's horse was severely injured in an accident which happened an hour later. Walter Snow, twenty-seven years old, of 228 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, was riding a bicycle at Sixty-seventh Street and the East Drive, when a horse driven by Dr. C. P. Martin of 29 Lexington Avenue, became frightened, ran away, and struck the bicycle. Snow was thrown to the roadway and received severe injuries to his shoulders and body. Dr. Martin and his companion were thrown out of the wagon, but escaped without injury.

The horse ran on. Policeman Green gave chase, and caught the runaway by the bridle. In doing so he was thrown from his horse, and the animal which he rode was so seriously injured that the services of a veterinary surgeon were required. Policeman Green was taken to his home, where his injuries were dressed. Mounted Policeman McIntyre then gave chase to the runaway, succeeded in getting hold of one of the reins, and had his right arm sprained before he succeeded in bringing the runaway to a standstill.

Mounted Policeman Baldwin, a half hour later, caught a runaway horse which had run into a wagon in which J. H. Wood of 169 Broadway was riding, and also into a wagon in which J. J. McGuire of 184 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was riding. Mr. Wood was thrown out of his wagon and received severe, but not serious, injuries. His wagon, however, was a total wreck. He was taken to his home in a cab.

James Barry of 502 Second Avenue was riding a bicycle on the East Drive, opposite Eighty-eighth Street, early last night, when he was run into by a horse and wagon driven by Mr. Sire of 173 Broadway. Barry was thrown from his wheel and slightly injured. The men exchanged cards and the matter will be settled amicably between them.

A BROOKLYN SAFE PRIED OPEN

Burglars Growing Fearless of the Police—Robbed Twenty Feet from an Always Crowded Thoroughfare.

Brooklyn burglars seem to fear the police not at all. The station-house records every day tell of robberies and the noting of a capture is rare. In broad daylight, in one of the busiest sections of Brooklyn, where the police are supposed to be on duty, and where crowds of people are passing all the time, the burglars yesterday robbed a safe in the clothing store of Spencer S. Baldwin, 382 Fulton Street, on the southwest corner of Smith Street. The safe was within twenty feet of the main entrance.

When Herman Haber, the watchman, left the building at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, everything was all right. The doors were all fastened, the safes were not disturbed, and, with the feeling that everything was as it should be, Haber went to his home, 28 Woodhull Street. He returned at 6 o'clock last night and found evidence of wreck and robbery all around the office. Scattered all over the floor were old checks, passbooks, and other books used in the business. At Haber's feet lay a sledge hammer, a cold chisel, and a gaspipe wrench. The door of the small safe had been pried open.

Detectives who were sent to the store could not tell how the burglars entered. All doors and windows leading from the street were locked and the entrances to the cellar were also fastened.

The office is divided by a partition about five feet high. In it were two safes—a large one and a small one. The large safe is connected with burglar alarm wires, leading into the district messenger office in Montague Street. This safe was not disturbed. It contained all the receipts from the sales of Saturday, and it is estimated that there was about $4,000. It will not be learned until the cashier investigates today how much was taken.

LASSOED AND NEARLY KILLED

Two Small Boys Tormented and Injured by Three Others, Who Have Bad Records and Are Arrested.

Three big boys who had been amusing themselves by lassoing two little fellows near the corner of North Moore and West Streets were brought to the Leonard Street Police Station yesterday afternoon by Detective Taggart and Policeman James F. Morrison.

The lassoed boys were Peter Deveseaux, nine years old, of 60 North Moore Street, and Willie Carroll, eleven years old, of 59 North Moore Street. They were neatly clad, but their bodies were bruised, and each of them had a black eye, and their necks were badly inflammed where their three tormentors had lassoed them and then dragged them along the pavement.

One of the big boys, who is Peter McVicker, fifteen years old, of 64 Leroy Street, tied Willie to a wagon wheel, and, after going through his pockets and finding nothing to steal, he blackened his eye, and, taking him by the ankles, stood him on his head.

The other two prsioners were Edward Lyons, sixteen years old, of 300 West Houston Street, and Thomas Reagan, fifteen years old, of 345 Greenwich Street. Both Reagan and McVicker are well known to the Leonard Street police, and they have been arrested before, the last time for committing a burglary at 66 Varick Street, and previously for the same offense at the corner of Greenwich and Duane Streets. On both occasions they were found with the stolen property in their possession, but were discharged in court. Reagan has two brothers in the Elmira Reformatory and one in the House of Refuge.

The three were locked up, and the Gerry society notified. The parents of the victims will appear against them this morning.

OVER CATARACT AND OFF BRIDGE

Two Foolhardy Fellows Tell What They Propose to Do.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Meredith Stanley, the Cincinnati bridge jumper, says he will make a plunge next week over the Niagara Falls in an ordinary wine cask. He left for Buffalo last night. Stanley, who has jumped from all of the bridges that span the Ohio River at this point several times without an accident, is confident that he will make the trip over the falls in safety.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Kearney P. Speedy, who says he will jump from the Brooklyn Bridge within the month, made an attempt to jump from the western abutment of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge over the Passaic River here this afternoon, but was prevented by an engineer of the road. Two thousand persons who were on the docks jeered at Speedy as he was driven away by his manager.

A Commercial Men's Congress.

A Commercial Men's Congress is to be held at the Atlanta Exposition Wednesday, Nov. 13, which has been set apart as Commercial Travelers' Day. Merchants throughout the country are urged to send representatives to the congress and to make exhibits of their wares.

Floats will be arranged to carry the various displays, and it is suggested that business houses having an interest in the affair send representatives at least a week in advance to prepare their exhibits.

SIEGE OF SIXTEEN HOURS

Crazy Chicagoan, Armed with a Rifle, Defies the Police.

SHOT AT PEOPLE FROM HIS WINDOW

Policemen Finally Rush at Him, Using Hair Mattresses for Shields—Now in an Insane Asylum.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Armed with a repeating rifle, Caius S. Merwin defied the police and everybody else for sixteen hours—from 11 o'clock last night until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Merwin is a man who grew wealthy in the iron trade and retired some time ago.

An infirmity of mind which had been threatening for some time came upon him yesterday, and he locked himself in one of the rooms of his palatial home at 35 Woodland Park.

Half an hour later the man's insanity took a really violent form and he attacked his wife, who was in extremely delicate health, and ejected her from the rear door. Her neighbors cared for her and sent word to the nearest police station.

Lieut. Bonfield, in command, with four officers, went at once to the house. They found all the doors locked and the windows fastened. They could see Merwin in one of the upper rooms, marching backward and forward, with the rifle over his shoulder. They thought best to leave him until this morning.

When day dawned they were astounded at seeing him approach the window overlooking the street and, after raising the sash, take aim with his rifle and fire directly at a pedestrian across the street.

Before the streets could be cleared he had repeated the dangerous performance several times, but his aim was bad and no one was hit.

A police officer was stationed at each end of the block, and the way was barred to all foot passengers. The occupants of houses on the opposite side of the aristocratic park drew the curtains and shutters of their windows and closed their front doors, and used their rear doors the remainder of the day.

The question as to the method to be employed in securing the man without injuring him or permitting him to hurt any one was a hard one to solve.

The police every few minutes would hear a shot from one of the weapons in the hands of the crazed man, but nothing could be done. A similar case several years ago cost the life of one of the best policemen on the force, and Lieut. Bonfield did not care to risk a sacrifice of that kind.

It finally was decided that an attempt to overcome the man with fumes of sulphur might result successfully. Accordingly the heat was shut out of the rooms of the house and sulphur was burned in the furnace. A small amount did not have the desired effect, and as the police did not care to endanger the man's life the plan was abandoned.

It was arranged at last that an entry should be made to the room from two doors simultaneously. Two officers were to enter at each door. Each man had a small hair bed mattress for a shield.

The plan worked perfectly, the crazy man not having an opportunity to fire before being overcome and manacled. As soon as he was captured he was taken to the insane hospital.

Mr. Merwin is thirty-five years old. He was kicked in the head by a horse about a year ago, and it is known the injury affected his brain. The supposition is that the attack of yesterday was the result.

After he was captured, Merwin talked incoherently about buying wheat at 48 cents per bushel. From this it is believed he has been either making or losing money in grain speculation.

DROWNED IN THE BRONX KILLS

Charles Crawford Loses His Life on a Pleasure Trip, His Companion Being Rescued with Difficulty.

Charles Crawford, fifty years old, of 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Joseph McClain, twenty-six years old, of 416 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, started out for a row yesterday morning from the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The boat was carried along by the tide, and the men used their oars but little. They entered the Bronx Kills, and while the boat was running with the tide it struck a spile and capsized, throwing both men into the river.

Crawford tried to cling to the boat, and, after it had upset, climbed upon the bottom, but fell off into the water, and was drowned. McClain seized a spile and held to it until he was rescued by Peter Cassidy. It was nearly three-quarters of an hour after the accident occurred before McClain was rescued. In the meantime several small boats had put out from the shore, and a few fishing smacks tried to reach the scene of the accident.

One rowboat manned by John Engler, William Reliy, and George Armstrong, while on its way to the rescue, upset, and its occupants had a hard time getting ashore. When McClain was rescued he was taken to the railroad yard, where he revived.

MANITOBA HAS A NEW GOVERNOR

A Compromise on the Parochial School Question Probable.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 20.—J. C. Patterson, ex-Minister of Militia for the Dominion, who succeeds Sir John Schultz as Governor of Manitoba, reached here yesterday with his staff, and is now established in the Government House. The reception accorded the new Governor by Premier Greenway and his Ministers was cordial.

This somewhat unexpected cordiality, for Manitobans generally had desired the appointment of a local man as Governor, has led to a generally accepted report that a settlement of the troublesome parochial school question is not far off. Both Protestants and Roman Catholics are weary of the warfare, and both are inclined to reach a compromise that will bring about a settlement.

Registered Vote of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—There will be 114,254 voters privileged to cast their ballots in Baltimore City in November, some 13,000 more than ever heretofore. There were 35,075 newly registered this year, while 18,161 names were stricken off, a net gain of 16,914. Of the total number registered 98,632 are whites and 15,622 colored. The increase in the registration list is largely due to the fight that is being made against Senator Gorman. Both Republicans and Democrats charge gross fraud. In many districts the registration lists show enormous increases over the police census taken a few months ago.

MAY PRACTICE HOMEOPATHY

Permission Granted an American Doctor in Peru After a Struggle of Five Years to Obtain It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 20.—After a five-year struggle and many sharp debates, the House of Deputies has approved granting permission to Dr. Deacon, an American physician, to practice homeopathy in Peru.

Vice President Billinghurst states that the Government must improve the roads, construct bridges, protect life and property, and also negotiate for the building of a railway to Oroia Perene.

THE BRAZILIAN AMNESTY BILL

The First Reading of the Measure Approved by the Senate—No New Cabinet for Chile Yet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Oct. 20.—The Brazilian Senate has approved the first reading of the restricted amnesty bill of the House.

There are no signs of the formation of a new Chilean Cabinet.

HE WILL LEAVE PANAMA TO-DAY

Gen. Cassabianca, Commander of the Army of the Atlantic Coast, Going to Barranquilla.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 20.—Gen. Cassabianca, commanding the Army of the Atlantic Coast, who has been here for the last few weeks, will leave on Monday for Barranquilla.

DR. H. B. CONRAD'S SUDDEN DEATH

While Walking with His Wife He Dropped to the Street and Died Shortly Afterward in an Elevator.

Dr. Harry Bell Conrad of 102 East Seventy-fourth Street, accompanied by his wife, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hern, at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, Saturday night. They left the hotel shortly after 11 o'clock.

They were walking along Eighty-sixth Street, near Central Park West, at 11:30 o'clock, when the doctor suddenly stumbled and fell, dragging his wife to the sidewalk with him.

Mrs. Conrad screamed and two men ran to her assistance. They found that the doctor was unconscious, and, calling a cab, hurried him back to the Hotel Endicott. Dr. Campbell of the hotel was called, and Dr. Conrad was put into the elevator to be taken up to the Hern apartments. On the way up he died.

Dr. James Porter Fitch of 328 West Fifty-second Street and Dr. Bradshaw, who had been summoned, helped Dr. Campbell work over Dr. Conrad, hoping that he had not yet expired. The body was taken into the rooms of Mr. Hern, and yesterday morning was removed to 102 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Dr. Conrad leaves a wife and two grown sons. He was born in Philadelphia in 1852. His family moved to New-York before he was graduated from the University of New-York in 1877.

Dr. Conrad was a member of the County Medical Society, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and Prospect Hill Lodge, A. O. U. W.

His funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

UNSEASONABLE SNOWSTORMS

Ten Inches of Snow on the Ground in Erie, Penn., and Storms Reported in This State and Michigan.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 20.—A snowstorm broke over Erie this morning, which for duration and depth of snowfall is unprecedented in this section at this season of the year. It has been snowing incessantly since 5 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock to-night 10 inches of snow have fallen. The damage to fruit trees as well as shade trees and shrubbery will be very great, as the trees are still heavily clad with foliage.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Snow has been falling here since noon, and at 6 o'clock to-night the ground is thickly covered, concealing the grass and clothing the trees with Winter garb. It is rapidly melting, however, with prospects of warmer weather.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 20.—The first snowfall of the season occurred here yesterday afternoon, being accompanied by a blizzard. The weather is extremely cold.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 20.—The first snow of the season fell yesterday afternoon, but melted as it struck the earth.

WARNER MILLER NEEDED AT HOME

Republicans Think He Should Return to Herkimer to Prevent Inebriety in His County.

Republicans who have read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES how freely liquor is sold in Herkimer County Sundays as well as week days read with interest the following, published in one of the morning papers yesterday among the list of new corporations:

"The Nellis-Sawyer Specialty Company of Herkimer, to establish homes for the treatment of victims of stimulants or narcotics; capital, $5,000. Directors—I. O. Nellis, J. W. Baker, G. W. Sawyer, G. W. Finch, and F. W. Newman of Herkimer."

"Is this another phase of the excise question in Herkimer County?" asked some who have been saying that ex-Senator Warner Miller should go to Herkimer and devote his energies to the "maintenance" and "enforcement" of law in his own county.

Accused of Embezzlement.

Louis H. Ehrich, twenty-three years old, late of 55 St. Mark's Place, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn by Central Office detectives on a warrant issued on the complaint of Edward G. Roche, manager for Thomas McMullen & Co., liquor dealers, 44 Beaver Street, charging him with embezzling $125.85. Ehrich had been the firm's receiving clerk. Mr. Roche now says it has been found that Ehrich took in all $1,000.

Was Below the Police Dead Line.

Henry Murphy, well known to the police, went below Liberty Street Saturday. He was found at Pine and William Streets by Detective O'Connell of the Central Office, and arrested for being below the police "dead line" or in the Wall Street district.

He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and discharged by Magistrate Mott, who refused to recognize the "dead-line" principle.

Trolley Accident Causes Death.

A Nassau electric car ran into a wagon which was being driven last Tuesday by Nicholas Hollinger of 28 Whipple Street, Brooklyn, E. D., at Liberty Avenue and Hendricks Street, Brooklyn.

Hollinger was thrown to the ground and his skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died last night.

GREAT LEGACY OF DEBT

Extravagant Folly in Buying Parks for Brooklyn.

HIGH PRICES, POOR SITES

Unnecessary Expenditures Authorized by Schieren Government.

CROWDING TOWARD THE DEBT LIMIT

Inaccessible Forest and Useless Bog Purchased for Sums Beyond Reason.

A LITTLE TRICK IN BOOKKEEPING

Kings County Made Debtor, but the City Must Pay—The Forest Beyond the City Limits.

The tax rate in Brooklyn is going up. Last year it was $2.68. Next year it will be $2.72, or higher. The Schieren administration has brought the city $1,000,000 nearer to the debt limit than it was when the so-called reformers took charge of the municipal administration.

In view of these facts, and at this time, when every expenditure not absolutely necessary comes naturally to be considered by the public as unwise, unpatriotic, and extravagant, there is a growing feeling of condemnation of the last and in some respects the most important act of Mr. Schieren's—namely, the disbursement of $2,000,000 for new parks.

The general feeling of dissatisfaction has been heightened by the excessive prices paid for the new parks and by the singularly bad judgment displayed in their location.

Especially has resentment been aroused by what is generally characterized as the extraordinary course of Park Commissioner Squier in going altogether beyond the city and county limits to locate a large park—a park as large as Prospect Park, at a cost exceeding $1,000,000. This is regarded as an extravagant folly.

The proceedings connected with the purchase of the new parks were conducted with secrecy. The bargains were closed before the public was aware of what had been done.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES applied to Commissioner Squier on Friday for a list of the new parks, their area and cost.

The Commissioner handed the following list, prepared by himself:

Brooklyn Forest, 535 acres	$1,100,000
Dyker Beach Park, 144 acres	230,000
Lincoln Terrace, 12 acres	121,000
Saratoga Square, 7 acres	121,000
Canarsie Beach, 40 acres	100,000
Bensonhurst Beach, 8 acres	70,000
Irving Square, 6 acres	70,000
Cooper Park, 10 acres	55,000
New-Lots Playground, 6 acres	16,000
Total	$1,883,000

In order directly to avoid dragging Brooklyn beyond the debt limit, the cost of these new parks was charged off to Kings County. But this is a mere fiction of bookkeeping. Kings County will be wholly swallowed up by Brooklyn on Jan. 1, 1896, and after that the burdens of the county will practically become the burdens of the city. Thus the new parks will become a load on the taxpayer the same as though they were bought in the name of Brooklyn. The county has no property of its own to speak of from which to derive revenue, and the costs of the parks and of all else will have to come by processes more or less direct from the taxation of real estate. Saddling the cost of the new parks on Kings County was a mere makeshift of the Schieren administration.

MILES BEYOND CITY LIMITS.

"Brooklyn Forest," the Big New Park, Is in Queens County.

Brooklyn Forest is the imposing name given by Park Commissioner Squier to the large tract of land bought by him for a park at Richmond Hill. The name is more imposing than the forest itself, and the price is far more imposing than either the name or the forest. There are 535 acres in the tract, and the purchase cost is $1,100,000. This is at the rate of somewhat over $2,000 an acre.

The inaccessibility of the Dyker Bog Park is singular enough to attract the attention of every taxpayer, but the inaccessibility of the Brooklyn Forest is nothing short of extraordinary.

The Brooklyn Forest is not in Brooklyn at all. It is not even in Kings County, but away over the line in Queens County.

The announced purpose of Commissioner Squier in buying this tract was to afford a park to the citizens of the Eastern District generally. From this region there are only two ways of reaching the proposed park—by Broadway and the Jamaica Plank Road or by way of Myrtle Avenue. The tract lies between Myrtle Avenue and Jamaica Plank Road.

Going by way of Myrtle Avenue, the "forest" is three and a half miles beyond the city limits. It is two miles beyond the city limits going by way of Jamaica Plank Road.

Even by

over $2,000,000 (at 30 cents a cubic yard for filling or excavating) to grade it for house-building purposes. The tract is very hilly, varying from 60 feet above grade to 40 feet below. Thus the enormous cost of grading it and its distance beyond the city line have kept it out of the ordinary market for house-building, except in the case of the comparatively few persons desiring to go well out into the suburbs to build detached houses.

Prior to the purchase by the city, there is no recorded sale of any part of this tract for over $1,500 per acre, and that was within a year. J. K. Barnsdale sold seventy-five acres of the tract to Debevoise & Hultz, in 1892, for $500 per acre. That parcel lay on both sides of Myrtle Avenue, and ranged from 40 feet below grade to 20 feet above. A parcel of thirty acres of the tract lying north of Myrtle Avenue and west of the Rockaway Beach steam railroad was sold in 1892 for $700 per acre. It was from 15 to 20 feet below grade.

Two steam railroads traverse the new park. It is said that a general law will have to be passed by the Legislature before the park can be exempted from taxation. Another grave objection to the location of the park in Queens County is that the Park Commissioner cannot legally exercise anything like as much authority over the tract as he could were it located in Brooklyn.

Reverting to the question of a "deal" in connection with the purchase of the Brooklyn Forest, some taxpayers over the East River are asking whether it was merely a coincidence that the words "in the County of Kings, or adjacent thereto," should have been inserted in the amended bill last Winter authorizing the buying of this and the other new parks. It is a matter of record that the syndicate picked up the land in small parcels for less than one-third, in some instances, of the price paid by Commissioner Squier.

The question naturally arises in this connection, Could the county have secured an equal area for park purposes at a lower price and in a more favored and more accessible region? There is no question that the county could have done so. For instance, a tract of from 500 to 1,000 acres, well wooded, lying around Manhattan Beach Crossing, in Flatlands, could have been got for $1,000 an acre. A tract of twice the size in Flatlands, near to or bordering on Canarsie Bay, could have been bought for $1,000 an acre, and it would have been directly accessible to the whole of the Eastern District for one fare, and could have been reached by trolley in half the time.

Brooklyn Forest will never compare with Prospect Park. A good many of the trees in Brooklyn Forest look as if they might have come out of a second-hand store. There are few trees of considerable size on the tract.

A BOG FOR A PARK.

Dyker Swamp Gets a New Name at a High Price.

Dyker Beach Park is a shining gem in Commissioner Squier's ten-million-dollar diadem of new parks. It is located on the water front, just east of the Government fortifications and reservation at Fort Hamilton, and for the 144 acres comprised in the tract the Commissioner has bound the county to pay $230,000.

The only way thoroughly to appreciate the character of this park is to go and see it. For many years it has been a favorite haunt for clam diggers and angleworm peddlers, none of whom ever ventured near it except with gum boots of the largest calibre.

It is easier to say "Go and see it," in the case of Dyker Beach Park, than it is to follow the advice. The tract is practically inaccessible. The nearest route is by way of the Third Avenue trolley cars to Fort Hamilton, and thence by a walk of half a mile or more along the bluff road and around the point. There for the first time the Dyker Beach Park lies spread before the eye. It is not a pleasant panorama to look down upon at any season of the year; but in the Winter, when about half of the "park" is covered with water, the vision is particularly uninspiring. Except for a few small hills at the northern extremity, covered only by some scrubby trees, the tract is a swamp, a marsh, a bog. A muddy, stagnant creek makes its way from the interior of the swamp to the sea. There is no sandy beach, but in its stead a low, muddy stretch, studded with brown stones and rocks, and exposed far out into the water at ebb tide. Further up on the shore there is a false beach of sand and marshgrass.

In Summer the Dyker Beach swamp has to be tapped regularly. One of the last acts of the New-Utrecht Board of Health, before the annexation of the town to Brooklyn, was to drain the bog, temporarily only, at an expense of $1,500. This was a proceeding rendered absolutely necessary, it was explained yesterday by Justice C. W. Church, in order to prevent the outbreak of a plague of typhoid fever.

Considering the character of the land, the price paid is generally regarded as having been very excessive.

Bad-Smelling, Unreachable Bog.

There is, of course, no secrecy in Brooklyn as to the ownership or history of this bad-smelling, unreachable bog. Some years ago, when the machine Democratic organization was at the height of its power, a scheme was conceived to dispose of this swamp to the city for a park. Many of the most prominent leaders of the machine organization went into the scheme, among them ex-County Clerk John Delmar, Michael J. Dorsey, James McGarvey, and ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin. A company was organized known as the Dyker Meadows Land Company. A law was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city to establish a general system of new parks at a cost not to exceed $2,000,000.

There is little doubt that if the scheme had been consummated, at least one-quarter, and may be one-half, of this amount would have been taken from the public Treasury for this one tract. A change came over public sentiment, however—a change hastened and intensified by the revelations concerning the East New-York Water Supply Company deal. The overthrow of the Democratic machine and the election of Mayor Schieren completed the change in the public sentiment, and there were few, indeed, of the promoters of the Dyker Meadows Park scheme who would have ventured to hope at the accession of Mr. Schieren to power that there was any longer a chance of selling their bog to the city or county for any purpose.

The fact that the Schieren administration has really bought the swamp proves how groundless were the fears of the Democratic machine leaders. They have greatly profited by the transaction. They got the marsh from the original owners for a mere song, and they have been paying scarcely any taxes on the property.

The excuse of Park Commissioner Squier for paying $1,600 an acre for the Dyker Beach Park is that the Federal Government paid a much higher price by condemnation for a part of the same tract. But the Government took the best land in the tract. None of it was marshy. It was all upland, and it was closer to Fort Hamilton, and therefore more accessible for settlement. There was, in fact, scarcely any relation of value between the upland bought by the Federal Government and the bog purchased by Commissioner Squier.

The Dyker Beach Swamp is utterly unfit for a park in its present condition. There seems to be no bottom to most of the bog. A pole will sink 50 feet into the mire with hardly any pressure of the hand. What there is of sand at the top of the beach is full of quicksands, into which the clam diggers often sink up to their necks almost before they realize their danger. Often, in the Winter, the Dyker Meadows are under two feet of water.

A Need of Gum Boots.

At that season or in the Spring few citizens would care to visit this beautiful new park unless they were provided with gum boots by the Common Council, free of cost.

To popularize this park, in its present condition, even if it were accessible by the cars, the Aldermen would have to provide for the wholesale distribution of gum boots. Ordinary overshoes will be entirely inadequate.

A leading Brooklyn engineer said: "One of two things will have to be done before the Dyker bog is fit for a public park.

"It will be necessary either to fill in this big swamp or to form an artificial lake. Either course will necessitate the expenditure of a very large sum of money—a sum far out of proportion to the cost of the tract, or to the benefit it will be to the public for many years to come. In either case it will be necessary to build a bulkhead wall along the water front, as has been done at Manhattan Beach. It is learned that it is the present intention of the Park Commissioner to create an artificial 'ocean lake' on the marshy portion of the Dyker Park.

"In any event the Dyker Park will be an exceedingly expensive improvement, and it will be of comparatively little benefit to the public. No railroad of any kind runs within half a mile of the park. Even if there were direct communication with the bog, it is not very likely that many people would care to go there, or stop off there for recreation and health, when they could go from anywhere in Brooklyn to Coney Island for 5 cents, as will be the case next Summer and thereafter.

"The Dyker Park as a local park will be equally useless and equally extravagant as an improvement. It is an unsettled region, and there is no movement of dense population toward it from any side. Bath Beach and Bensonhurst lie east of the bog, and they are exclusively made up of detached houses. The whole country thereabout is open. There are, and have been for three years, many thousands of unoccupied dwellings and flats in the older part of Brooklyn. To the north of the bog a syndicate is settling the land under restrictions which are bound to keep the houses detached and surrounded by grounds for many years to come. The same is true, and is bound to be true, of that entire section of the city for at least a decade.

People who live in detached houses are not crying for a park, much less a park in a bog, especially when they find their tax rate increased by the cost of the park. It will take, in the opinion of competent engineers, at least $1,000,000 to turn the Dyker marsh into a healthful park. Viewed in any aspect, the purchase of this cast-off tract is a waste of money.

"The case of Dyker Park is not at all analogous to that of the great parks established by New-York City in its annexed territory. There there was actually a movement of dense population toward these parks. Solid streets of houses and flats were moving rapidly toward these open regions. Besides, New-York can afford to buy parks. Brooklyn cannot except they are really pressing necessities for the people."

FOR WHOM IS THIS PARK?

Canarsie Beach and Michael J. Dady Meet Good Fortune.

The third largest of the new parks is at Canarsie Beach. The tract borders on the water. There are no trees of any size on it. There is only one small grove, and through it runs a path called Lovers' Lane. Like the "park" at Fort Hamilton, Canarsie Beach Park will require a large amount of filling in before it can be used for the purpose for which it was purchased. It is forty acres in extent, and cost $100,000.

It is estimated that Michael J. Dady, the Third Ward Republican politician, made $40,000 out of his part of the tract. Mr. Dady has been known as a politician and a contractor, but previous to this the public did not suspect he was gifted with prophetic foresight. He happened to buy a large part of the site for almost nothing a few weeks before the sale to the county.

It is not easy to determine the section of Brooklyn for which Canarsie Park was bought. It could not have been intended for the Brownsville section, because a new park has been planned by Commissioner Squier in the very midst of Brownsville. It could not have been intended for the residents of the Eastern District, since "Brooklyn Forest" was bought for them. As for the residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, they are now closer to Brooklyn Forest than anybody else, and might naturally be expected to turn that way for exhilaration. Brooklyn proper, comprised between Broadway on the north and Thirty-ninth Street on the south, already has Prospect Park for a playground. The Dyker bog is to be for the curiosity and delectation of those who live below Thirty-ninth Street.

Engineers estimate it will take $200,000 to convert the Canarsie tract into a park, by which time it may be discovered for whom, except for the ordinary Canarsie picknickers, this partially submerged paradise is destined. Part of the "park" is under water in the Winter and Spring. From the present aspect of Canarsie and the localities of Flatlands adjacent thereto there does not seem to be any likelihood that folks in that region will suffocate or sicken for lack of breathing space for many years to come. Aside from this, it is to be said, further, that there are several thousand acres of good woodland in Flatlands, from which twenty tracts better and cheaper than that at Canarsie could be selected.

Coney Island Is Jealous.

Coney Island appears to have been overlooked by the park planters. The business men, fakirs, and others there are said to be jealous over the location of a park at Canarsie. "What is the matter with Coney Island?" asked a saloon keeper near the Iron Pier the other day. "We ought to have a park here. We could either fill in or dig out, and we could build a two-story park, with a roof garden. People who feel tired and need fresh air and recreation could escape from the crowded tenements, ride here for 5 cents, and sit in our park in the cool, and listen to the merry-go-rounds and watch the razzle-dazzles. If a popular park is wanted, here is the place to locate it."

A PARK THAT IS UNDER WATER.

Commissioner Squier Provides a Distinct Novelty at Bensonhurst Beach.

Commissioner Squier has provided one distinct novelty for the taxpayers—a park under water.

It will be seen by the Commissioner's list of new parks and "playgrounds" that Bensonhurst Beach consists of eight acres on dry land and sixteen acres under water.

"I suppose the Aldermen will give us diving suits when we go down to Bensonhurst Beach to recreate ourselves on hot Summer afternoons," said a Brooklyn taxpayer, as he scanned Mr. Squier's catalogue of parks.

How far under water do these sixteen acres lie? The reporter who went to Bensonhurst to look at the new park did not succeed in ascertaining.

"I do not think that parks under water will become popular in Brooklyn," said a resident. "We are too near the debt limit. Our taxes are already excessive and burdensome, and if the tax rate goes much higher most of us will have all we can do to get to Prospect Park and Coney Island occasionally. We will not feel inclined to patronize parks under water."

For Bensonhurst Beach the county paid $70,000, or nearly $9,000 an acre for the part out of water. This is the only part of the park the public can use, and, as for the part under water, it can just as easily be called 1,600 acres as sixteen acres. It means nothing, except the fiction of riparian rights, which always go with the sale of land bordering on water. Three years ago the Brooklyn City Railroad bought four acres of land at Bensonhurst, fronting on the shore, for $10,000, including the riparian rights, or rights under water. The tract in question is a little to the east of Bensonhurst Beach, and is equal in character and situation to the last-named tract. Real estate experts say $4,500 an acre would have been a fair price for the Bensonhurst Beach tract.

A Case of Prophetic Foresight.

The circumstances in connection with the purchase of the site for Lincoln Terrace, at the eastern extremity of the Eastern Parkway or Boulevard, have already caused a good deal of comment in the Brooklyn newspapers. There are twelve acres in the tract, which cost $120,000.

The commercial value of prophetic foresight is strikingly shown in the case of Lincoln Terrace by the fact that Charles Hart, the veteran contractor and builder, sold lots on the tract for $300 each only a few months before the purchase of the tract by the county. Mr. Hart did not then suspect the park was coming. He lacked the prophetic foresight which in this instance was luckily possessed by Deputy Park Commissioner Palmer. Chief Clerk Fowler of the Department of City Works is said to have been similarly gifted. The lots which Deputy Park Commissioner Palmer bought for $300 each were sold by him to the county for $1,000 each. Included in the land with which he parted at such a comfortable profit was the elevation long known as "Nigger Hill." It is a good place to see things from.

A Park Full of Glue.

The other new parks are small affairs. In general they are distinguished by one leading characteristic—namely, they are less adapted for parks than for any other conceivable purpose.

Cooper Park, for instance, at Morgan and Metropolitan Avenues, is situated in a marshy section whose only architectural ornament, to date, is the Peter Cooper glue factory. Choice smells exude from the soil of the "park," the same as from all of the soil thereabout. The park, as well as all the rest of the landscape in that neighborhood, is as devoid of trees as a billiard table. It is bounded on the top by sky, on the bottom by mud and mucilage, on the north by the glue factory, and on the south by the ropewalk. It is a choice spot, for which the county pays $55,000.

While the reporter was gazing on the vacant site for Cooper "Park," a citizen of the locality sauntered up. "Fine place," he said; "the only thing it needs is trees. The Park Commissioner need have no trouble on this score, though, for with the glue factory so handy he can easily arrange for an abundant supply of adhesive material, and can firmly attach young trees to the soil."

Equal disadvantages are possessed by "Irving Square," at Hamburg Avenue and Weirfield Street. There was a suitable site near at hand, and the county did not select it. The Union Cemetery plot could have been bought at a reasonable price. The cemetery contains a fine grove of trees.

New-Lots Playground is situated in the Brownsville section. It comprises six acres, and cost $16,000.

STATISTICS OF STRIKES

An Interesting Report by Labor Commissioner Wright—Vast Sums Lost by the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The relations of capital to labor, so far as these apply to strikes and lock-outs during the past seven and one-half years, are exhaustively treated in the annual report of Col. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, which is made public to-day. The report shows that during the foregoing period Illinois had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lock-outs, there having been 10,060 of the former and 1,193 of the latter. New-York came second on the list, with 9,540 establishments involved in strikes and 723 in lock-outs, and Pennsylvania third, with 8,219 strikes and 490 lock-outs.

The industries most affected by strikes during the seven and one-half years included in the report were the building trades, with 20,785 establishments involved; coal and coke, with 5,958; clothing, with 3,041; tobacco, with 2,506; food preparations, with 2,398; stone quarrying and cutting, with 1,993; metals and metallic goods, with 1,834; transportation, with 1,327; printing and publishing, with 608; boots and shoes, with 607; furniture, with 459; wooden goods, with 406, and brick, with 406 establishments, while those most affected by lock-outs were the building trades, with 1,900; stone quarrying and cutting, with 480; clothing, with 431; brewing, with 159; boots and shoes, with 130; metals and metallic goods, with 128, and transportation, with 112 establishments involved.

The total number of employes involved or thrown out of employment during the period covered by the report was 2,391,208. Of the total number of strikers or persons originating the strikes of the foregoing period 115,377 were brought from other places. Lock-outs were ordered in 3,853 establishments, having 274,557 employes before the lock-outs, of which 205,367 were thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. These establishments secured 27,465 new employes after the lockouts, 16,300 of which were brought from other places.

An interesting feature of the report is the tabular statements showing the States in which the majority of the strikes and lock-outs were situated. These were five in number, and were, respectively, Illinois, Massachusetts, New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The strikes in this quintet of Commonwealths were about 70 per cent. of the whole number of establishments in the United States affected by strikes, while the lock-outs were about 76 per cent. of all those throughout the country. The report shows that these five States contained 51 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments, and employed 60 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the country, taking the census of 1890 as the basis of computation.

The report shows that out of a total of 10,488 strikes for the entire country, more than 66 per cent. occurred in 28 cities. The number of establishments involved in strikes in the United States was 46,863, of which number 61 per cent. occurred in the foregoing cities, which are as follows: New-York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Allegheny, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Lynn, Fall River, San Francisco, Baltimore, New-Haven, Newark, Cleveland, Rochester, Indianapolis, Haverhill, Minneapolis, Paterson, Buffalo, Jersey City, St. Paul, and Troy. More than 40 per cent. of the strikes in these cities, which aggregated 4,909, occurred in New-York, where the wage loss of employes was nearly $6,500,000, exclusive of $792,000 contributed to them by other labor organizations, while the loss of employers was a little more than $3,500,000.

The number of strikes in Boston was 257, with a loss of employes of $800,000, as against $589,000 for the employers. The total number of strikes in Allegheny and Pittsburg was 251, but the loss of wages was $7,397,765, while the loss to employers was $2,600,000. In Chicago, where the strikes aggregated 525, the loss to employes reached $9,000,000, while that of the employers was nearly $14,500,000. In Paterson, N. J., where the number of strikes was only 47, the loss to employes was more than $1,000,000, as against half that sum for the employers. The total wage loss to the employes during the foregoing period in these 26 cities was, in round numbers, $35,000,000, while the loss to employers was something less than $20,000,000.

The number of lockouts, as compared with the strikes, for the same period was small, but the aggregate of the losses incurred were enormously increased. The total was 244 lockouts, with a loss of wages to the employes of $12,000,00, while that of the employers was nearly half that sum.

For the period covered by the report, out of the 46,863 establishments affected by strikes, success in their demands was gained by the employes in 20,397; partial success was gained in 4,775 establishments, and failure followed in 21,687 establishments. Out of the 3,853 establishments having lockouts, 1,883 succeeded in gaining their demands; 391 partially succeeded, and 1,558 failed. The leading cause of strikes was for an increase of wages, and these represent 25 per cent. of the whole number. Thirteen per cent. were for reduction of hours, 9 per cent. were against reduction of wages, 7 per cent. were sympathetic, 6 per cent. were for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 4 per cent. were against employment of non-union men, and 3 per cent. for a recognition of the union. The remainder of the strikes are attributed to a number of other causes of no especial general interest.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Plans for the Casino.—Canary & Lederer are negotiating with T. Henry French for the production of "The Lady Slavey," which, if the negotiations are successful, will follow "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Casino. "The Lady Slavey" is the burletta in which May Yohe achieved her success in England. Three companies are now touring the English provinces with the piece. It will be followed at the Casino in the Spring by the Englander-Rosenfeld opera, which is to be produced by Steiner & Hahn, and this will be succeeded by Canary & Lederer's third annual Review.

—Miss Huss's Début.—At the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night Pranziska Huss, a German actress, who has studied in Vienna, will make her first appearance on any stage. She will make her début as Marie Jung in "The Wizard's Ravine," which will have its first production here, although it is in course of preparation at nearly all the leading theatres of Germany and Austria.

—Peter Dailey Coming.—May Irwin has but four weeks longer to remain at the Bijou Theatre. On Nov. 11 she will be succeeded by Peter F. Dailey, in whose company she acted last season, and who will present "The Night Clerk," a new comedy by John J. McNally, the author of "The Widow Jones." "The Night Clerk" has been very successful in Boston and elsewhere.

—Mr. Henley Will Not Play.—John E. Kellerd will continue in the rôle which he has been playing of "The Heart of Maryland" ever since its production in Washington ten days ago. E. J. Henley had hoped to assume the part on the opening at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night, but his physicians have ordered him to go West for the restoration of his voice.

—Stuart Robson as Bob Acres.—Stuart Robson's contribution to the Atlanta Exposition will be a special performance, during his engagement in that city, for the benefit of the Confederate Soldiers' Home. A production of Sheridan's "The Rivals" will be given, with Mr. Robson as Bob Acres.

—"Hänsel und Gretel."—Arrangements are being made for a German night at Daly's Theatre, when it is proposed to present "Hänsel und Gretel" in the original German. The date for this performance has not yet been fixed, and ample notice will be given when it is.

—Olga Nethersole's Tour.—The second American tour of Olga Nethersole, under the management of Charles & Daniel Frohman, will begin at Hartford, Conn., to-night. Charles B. Dillingham is attending to business in advance of the star.

Are You Low-Spirited? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Worry is worse than work—makes a man sick quicker. Worry comes largely from nervousness. Horsford's Acid Phosphate clears the brain and strengthens the nerves.

TALMAGE SAYS FAREWELL

Continued from Page 1.

who have felt the converting power of religion should rise, so far from being ashamed, they would spring to their feet with more alacrity than they ever sprang to the dance, the tears mingling with their exhilaration, as they cried, "We are witnesses!"

Again, I remark that "we are witnesses" of the Gospel's power to comfort. When a man has trouble the world comes in and says: "Now, get your mind off this; go out and breathe the fresh air; plunge deeper into business." What poor advice! Get your mind off of it when everything reminds you of what you have lost! Get your mind off of it! They might as well advise you to stop thinking, and you cannot stop thinking in that direction. And yet you have been comforted. How was this done? Did Christ come to you and say, "Get your mind off this; go out and breathe the fresh air; plunge deeper into business"? No; there was a minute when He came to you, breathed something into your soul that gave peace, rest, infinite quiet, so that you could take out the photograph of the departed one and look into the eyes and the face of the dear one and say, "It is all right; she is better off; I would not call her back. Lord, I thank Thee that Thou hast comforted my poor heart."

Witnesses to the Power of Religion.

Again, I remark that we are witnesses of the fact that religion has power to give composure in the last moment. In our sermons and in our lay exortations we are very apt when we want to bring illustrations of dying triumph to go back to some distinguished personage—to a John Knox or a Harriet Newell. But I want you for witnesses. I want to know if you have ever seen anything to make you believe that the religion of Christ can give composure in the final hour.

"Oh, yes," you say; "I saw my father and mother depart. There was a great difference in their deathbeds. Standing by the one we felt more veneration. By the other there was more tenderness." Before the one you bowed, perhaps, in awe. In the other case you felt as if you would like to go along with her. What gave her composure? Was it because she did not care much for you, and the pang of parting was not great? What, then, was it that gave her composure in the last hour? Do not hide it. Be frank, and let me know. "Oh," you say, "it was because she was so good; she made the Lord her portion, and she had faith that she would go straight to glory, and that we should all meet her at last at the foot of the throne."

Come, all ye who have seen the last moments of a Christian, and give testimony in this cause on trial. Uncover your heads, put your hand on the old family Bible, from which they used to read the promises, and promise in the presence of high heaven that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. With what you have seen with your own eyes, and from what you have heard with your own ears, is there power in this Gospel to give calmness and triumph in the last exigency? The response comes from all sides, from young and old and middle-aged, "We are witnesses!"

Prof. Henry of Washington discovered a new star, and the tidings sped by submarine telegraph, and all the observatories of Europe were watching for that new star. O hearer, looking out through the darkness of thy soul, canst thou see a bright light beaming on thee? "Where?" you say, "where? How can I find it?" Look along by the line of the Cross of the Son of God. Do you not see it trembling with all tenderness and beaming with all hope? It is the Star of Bethlehem.

O hearers, get your eye on it. It is easier for you now to become Christians than it is to stay away from Christ and heaven.

Blind, immortal, poor and lost, thou who, when the world and Christ were rivals for thy heart, didst hiss thy Lord away—Christ comes now to give thee sight, to give thee a home, to give thee heaven.

Bids His Friends Good-bye.

And now, having given another testimony for Christ, I leave this city, where I have for many years been permitted to work. I say this city, for we are all one, on both sides the East River. That river is only the main artery of this great, throbbing, municipal life. All one, from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Gowanus. It is a great privilege to live here, or to have lived here. Dear old New-York! In infancy this great metropolis was laid down by the banks of the Hudson. Its infancy was as feeble as that of Moses, sleeping in the bulrushes by the Nile; and, like Miriam, here our fathers stood and watched it. The royal spirit of American commerce came down to the water to bathe; and here she found it. She took it in her arms, and the child grew and waxed strong; and the ships of foreign lands brought gold and spices to its feet; and, stretching itself up into vast proportions, it has looked up to the mountains, and off upon the sea—one of the mightiest of the energies of American civilization.

Grand old New-York! What Southern thoroughfare was ever smitten by pestilence when our physicians did not throw themselves upon the sacrifice? What distant land has cried out in the agony of famine, and our ships have not put out with bread-stuffs? What street in Damascus or Beyrout or Madras that has not heard the step of our missionaries? What struggle for national life, in which our citizens have not poured their blood into the trenches? What gallery of exquisite art, in which our painters have not hung their pictures? What department of literature or science to which our scholars have not contributed? I need not speak of our public schools, where the children of the cordwainer, the milkman, and glassblower stand by the side of the flattered sons of fortune; or of the insane asylums on all these islands, where they who came out cutting themselves, among the tombs, now sit clothed and in their right minds; or of the Magdalen asylums, where the lost one of the street comes to bathe the Saviour's feet with her tears, and wipe them with the hairs of her head—confiding in the pardon of Him who said: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone at her."

I need not speak of the institutions for the blind, the lame, the deaf and the dumb, for the incurables, the widow, the orphan, and the outcast; or of the thousand-armed machinery that sends streaming down from the reservoir the God-given water that rushes through our aqueducts, and dashes out of the hydrants, and tosses up in our fountains, and hisses in our steam engines, and showers out the conflagration, and sprinkles from the baptismal font of our churches; and with silver note, and golden sparkle, and crystalline chime, says to hundreds of thousands of our population, in the authentic words of Him who made it: "I will: be thou clean"!

It is not without deep emotion that I break up my home in such a city. Farewell, all the pastors! Farewell, all the churches! Farewell, all the institutions of mercy! We part now, but we shall meet again in the great Harvest Home.

"In this dark world of sin and pain,
We only meet to part again;
But when we reach the Heavenly shore,
We there shall meet to part no more.
The hope that we shall see that day
Should chase our present griefs away."

NEWFOUNDLAND SMUGGLING SCANDALS

Arrest of Liquor Dealers Who Are Believed to be Involved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 20.—Last night the Crown authorities arrested four prominent liquor dealers, who are implicated in the smuggling scandals, among the four being Michael Tobin, the senior Whiteway member of the Assembly for the Placentia district, one of the Governors of the Savings Bank, and a leading, influential member of the Legislature.

Twenty-three more arrests are arranged to take place to-morrow. The names of over fifty other persons are before the magistrates, pending action. The wildest excitement prevails. It is reported that some of the warrants are for men in very high places in business and public life.

The suddenness of last night's move has intensified the friction among the Government members. The prosecution party, fearing an arrangement would be made to withdraw the smuggling cases from before the courts and settle them by fines before the Board of Revenue, precipitated the crisis by making immediate arrests, thereby rendering it almost impossible to recede from the present position, and thus compelling the probing of the scandals to the very bottom. A very exciting week is looked for. Probably there will be withdrawals from the Cabinet.

Silver Wedding of a Church.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Central Methodist Episcopal Church to-day held a silver wedding service in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church in Hudson Street, of which the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed is pastor. The silver wedding day will be next Wednesday, when a reception will be given to former pastors, resident pastors in other churches in Yonkers, ex-Presiding Elders, and charter members of the church by the Ladies' Aid Society.

The sermon this morning was by Presiding Elder Andrew Longacre, D. D., following the reception of members and the special anniversary offerings to clear off the debt of $12,000. In the afternoon the Sunday school had an anniversary. The evening sermon was by the Rev. Dr. R. M. Sutton.

Handsome New Styles in Sterling Silver.

Fruit and Ice Cream Sets of various combinations in elegant figured and brocade silk cases.

Appropriate for Complimentary Gifts.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

ALL AGAINST THE EX-INSPECTOR

Labor Unions Organize for a Campaign to Prevent Mr. Williams's Election to the Senate.

Politics was again a subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. Ex-Police Inspector Williams seemed to be the especial object of attack, and if the workingmen who live in the Twelfth Senatorial District should vote as the delegates in the Central Labor Union spoke, Mr. Williams will not have a seat in the Senate. They all regarded him as the enemy or labor.

Delegate Bogert of Typographical Union No. 6 started the talk against Mr. Williams by calling him "that notorious clubber." Then he said: "Hundreds of cases could be cited to show his brutality. A short time ago when Williams was still Police Inspector a man was brutally clubbed in the Tenth Ward, and Mr. Stover, a citizen, called on Inspector Williams at Police Headquarters to make a report. 'Was the man hurt?' asked the Inspector. 'He was hurt badly enough to be taken to the hospital,' replied Mr. Stover. Then the Inspector remarked: 'If I had my way, all such people would be sent to the Morgue."

Delegate Bogert referred to the intention of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to agitate against Williams in Williams's district, and then continued: "Williams has heaped more insults upon organized labor during the last twenty years than any other man living. This man's election would be a terrible affair, and we ought to start a vigorous campaign against him, and recall all our wrongs at his hands. I propose that a committee of three be appointed to organize the campaign."

There was considerable applause by the delegates as Mr. Bogert sat down, and then Delegate Farley of the Whitestone Association said that the campaign should not be confined to an attack upon Williams. They ought to start a campaign against every one who was inimical to labor.

"Why not co-operate with Dr. Parkhurst?" asked Delegate Edwards. "He is fit to tackle the business. None of you seem to recollect that Inspector Williams was one of the best friends of the workingmen. When they were foolish enough to stand on their rights he always clubbed sense into them."

Delegate McDermott of the plasterers got up in an excited manner, and exclaimed: "The party that nominated such a man ought to be tabooed for insulting the community."

"That's right! Pitch into him! Williams is the enemy of labor!" were among the shouts that interrupted Delegate McDermott in his speech, and then he continued: "He was the white bird before the Lexow committee. He came out unscathed. But he made his money in Japan, all the same."

"Keep him out of the Senate!" cried a delegate.

To this McDermott replied: "Don't imagine that you represent the whole community. You're not all the voters. There are thousands upon thousands of clerks and other voters."

Delegate Hoadly of the electrical workers also spoke against the ex-Inspector, and censured the Central Labor Union for carrying the idea of avoiding politics too far. The present question was not one of politics, but of thwarting an enemy of labor, he said.

After several other speeches by delegates Mr. Bogert's motion was carried, and a committee, consisting of Delegates Bogert, Dempsey, and Jones, was appointed to call a conference of all labor organizations for the purpose of starting a campaign against ex-Inspector Williams.

REPUBLICANS WILL REVEL IN SONG

Quartets to be Formed in All the Assembly Districts—They Will Sing at All Public Meetings.

Charles H. Treat, who is to have charge of the campaign oratory for the Republican County Committee, proposes to begin active operations for the fusion ticket this week. It is his intention, he said, yesterday, to send speakers into every district in the city.

At the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, and Edward Wetmore will speak.

Mr. Treat believes that much valuable campaign work may be done in song. He has written a campaign song book, and a part of his work, he said, would be to put a male quartet into every Assembly district.

One of his songs is said to be adapted from Shelly's "Ode to a Skylark." It is to be sung on occasions when reference is made to Senator Miller's Sunday plank. The particularly effective part of this song is said to be the line:

"Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

Mr. Treat has composed a gem, which is a political parody, entitled "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard."

With the prospect of a male quartet in each district—35 districts, giving a total of 140 singers—all singing these touching lines, it looks as if the campaign would be gay and picturesque to a degree.

DAMAGING FIRES IN THE NORTHWEST

Fanned by Heavy Gales in This Country and Canada.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—For the last two days the arid gales and blustering winds of Arizona and New-Mexico seem to have been transferred to the American and Canadian Northwest. The chief difference is that, instead of the scorch of an equatorial sirocco, the icy blasts of the poles have held sway.

This has been the general condition, not only in Minnesota, but in the Dakotas and in Manitoba, and storms and dust storms have made the air a blinding, freezing scourge, accompanied, as they have been, by a low temperature that cannot ordinarily be expected before the latter part of November. The wind has reached and maintained for hours a velocity of fifty miles per hour, and the alkali deposits of Northern North Dakota and Manitoba, and the sandy soil of South Dakota and Minnesota have armed and intensified the universal blizzard. Mere physical discomfort has not been the worst characteristic of the storms of the last few days.

More than one human life and large amounts of farming property have been the forfeit of nature's angry mood. The winds have fanned smoldering wood fires into fresh blaze and fury, and started new conflagrations, particularly in the Red River Valley and in Manitoba, and the consequences in the way of loss to farmers have been fearful. Seldom have such large areas of country in the Northwest been swept by fire. Some of these prairie conflagrations have appeared in Southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota, but the bulk of the disaster has fallen on both sides of the Red River Valley, in Minnesota and North Dakota, and extending for many miles up into Manitoba.

Locomotive sparks set three fires on the trip from Red Lake Falls to the crossing of the Fosston Line, at Tilden. Just east of this crossing the worst fire occurred. It swept north, and great loss resulted. Another bad fire started in Kentonville, eight miles east of Crookston. Nearly all the country between Crookston and Maple Lake, north of the Fosston line, has been fire-swept, and the loss will be very heavy. Only one life has been thus far reported lost in this State—a child of T. Timmerick, who was burned to death near Harmann.

In Manitoba, near Elm Creek, two section men of the Canadian Pacific were burned to death. Houses, stables, live stock, grain stacks, and hay have been consumed in all directions in the Province, and half a dozen people, all told, have lost their lives, and a score more have been seriously burned and permanently maimed. It is estimated that 250,000 bushels of grain and nearly 1,000,000 tons of hay have been destroyed.

GROSS OVERCHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

the belief that they were likely to be called upon to furnish the goods, and each of them assured us that prices are practically the same to-day as they have been for some years."

Mr. Sheehan Tells His Side.

Former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was seen late last night in reference to the report made by the Commissioners of Accounts relative to the Police Department. Mr. Sheehan said he was unable to go into all the details. He said that while he was Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, when anything was wanted, requisitions were made by the different precincts and sent to the requisition clerk. They were afterward presented to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, of which he was Chairman, and in nearly all cases the clerk was directed to get bids.

Frequently, he said, the requisitions were very small, being considerably under $100, and some as low as $5. In cases of this kind where any haste was required, the requisition clerk was directed to have the work done or the supplies furnished by those who had been doing such work at the lowest possible expense. In most cases, however, before such action was taken the committee required a report from Gen. Parker, who was employed by the Police Department for that purpose, as to the extent of the work, the articles referred to in the requisition, and an estimate of the amount that should be paid.

"It is not true," said Mr. Sheehan, "that bids were not required for stationery, as alleged, except as hereinafter referred to."

Mr. Sheehan said that he himself, after being connected with the department for a time, inaugurated a new system, and that at the beginning of each year he required the clerks in charge of that stationery department to prepare for him a sample of the stationery, and the quantity and quality that would be required for the year, as near as they could estimate, and ask for bids for the supply in such quantities as might be required during the year; that bids were received in accordance with this plan, and the bid of Martin B. Brown was the lowest. That thereafter during the year all supplies of the kind or character referred to were furnished at the prices named in the bid.

Referring to that portion of the report which states that "Mr. Sheehan admitted that the indebtedness for supplies was incurred during each of the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 in excess of the appropriation for such years with his knowledge," Mr. Sheehan characterized it as being absolutely untrue.

"It occurred frequently," Mr. Sheehan added, "and has occurred for the last twenty years, and likewise occurs in all departments, that bills in excess of the amount that might be thus appropriated are incurred, but they are not paid, and cannot be paid until the fund is made good."

Mr. Sheehan said, in conclusion: "As far as the allegation that bills were altered is concerned, the explanation is apparent. Where bills were all to be paid in a certain year, but payment refused because of the fact that the fund from which it should be paid was exhausted, they were held back and presented when the fund was made good at the beginning of the next year. In cases of this kind the date of its second presentation was written over the date of its first presentation."

Where the Goods Came From.

Some of the firms mentioned in the report were connected more or less closely with Tammany. William B. Leddy died within the past year, but before that was a Tammany lieutenant in the old Thirteenth Assembly District.

Higgins & Co. is composed of two brothers. One of these is the son-in-law of John McClave. During the time that McClave was Police Commissioner Higgins & Co. did much printing for the city.

The firm of Moore & Co. is situated near Police Headquarters. Mr. Moore, the only person in the firm, is

WILL PLEASE RACEGOERS

'Lucky" Baldwin's Horses Barred from All Race Tracks.

MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RACE ABROAD

Santa Anita Horses Have Long Been Under Suspicion — Henry of Navarre and Clifford to Meet This Week.

It would be impossible to have better proof that The Jockey Club means just exactly what it says as to its determination to have honest racing than the action taken on Saturday evening by the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association. The Stewards of the Westchester Association, Messrs. August Belmont, A. J. Cassatt, and Dr. G. L. Knapp, are also members of The Jockey Club. When, therefore, they decided that the association would refuse further entries from the Santa Anita Stable, as they have the power to do under the rules of racing, and referred the whole matter to The Jockey Club for final action, they well knew what they were about.

The way in which the horses of the Santa Anita Stable have run has long been a source of comment and criticism among all racegoers. It is not the first time that the stable has been under suspicion, and the management of "Bill" Brien as trainer of the string in the early part of the year occasioned much adverse comment. But E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin is a man who has been in the habit of making and interpreting laws to suit himself, and his arrival in the East was not hailed with joy by the racing managers, as it was certain that sooner or later there would be more or less severe comment about the racing of his horses. Mr. Baldwin himself was incensed against the managers of racing in the East because The Jockey Club refused to issue a trainer's license to "Bill" Brien when he came here with the stable, after his stormy experience in the West.

The Jockey Club gave Sam Hildreth a license as the trainer of the Baldwin string and permitted Baldwin to race until such time as some offense should be committed that would place him under the ban. He got all the rope he wanted, and now he has used it all and hanged himself. The refusal to accept further entries from his stable debars him from racing at all reputable tracks in the country until The Jockey Club shall reverse the action of the racing authorities of the Westchester track.

Racegoers who have followed the running of the Santa Anita horses have tried in vain to account for the idiosyncrasies of form that they have shown. Men have repeatedly said that if the Santa Anita horses belonged to an owner who was not so wealthy as Mr. Baldwin, and showed such erratic form, they would have been ruled off the track. But Baldwin's millions, they have held, were sufficient to protect him from interference of racing officials with his operations. Mr. Baldwin has always had a powerful stable, he is a very large breeder of thoroughbreds, and it is possible that he, too, believed that he could do things that other owners could not do without being haled before the racing authorities.

The action of the Stewards of the Westchester Association on Saturday evening, as announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, will set at rest any doubts that he may have had as to whether the Eastern turf will be held to strict accountability for the running of his horses as the poorest owner in the country. It will also serve to give to the public faith in The Jockey Club officials and in their declaration that they propose to have only honest racing, and will not countenance trickery of any sort from any man, be his name Baldwin or Streett or Daly or anything else.

The particular thing that resulted in the refusal of the entries of this millionaire horse owner to have races where the running of Rey el Santa Anita, an animal that has shown himself at times first-class, and at others has run as if he were nothing but a selling plater. A week ago Saturday at Brooklyn he was beaten most disgracefully in a race for which he was in form, he should have been a hot favorite. Last Saturday, with ten pounds more weight, but running over a good track instead of a muddy one, such as he raced over at Brooklyn, he beat a good crack of horses in Dorian and Bathampton as if they were the commonest sort of crabs.

The week before, Hildreth, who trains for Baldwin, protested against the starting of the horse because he was not fit. But Baldwin ordered the scratching of Rey del Carreres, who was fit, and the starting of Rey el Santa Anita, instead. The public naturally backed the selected one of the stable on the theory that Baldwin would start the one best fit to win instead of starting one that the trainer had declared had little chance of winning. What Mr. Baldwin's operations in the betting ring were is not known to the general public, though it is probable that the Stewards may have found something that led them to believe that Rey el Santa Anita was meant to win last Saturday and was not meant to do anything of the kind the week previously. Such, at least, was the story that was afloat among the gossips of the betting ring; but those gossips sometimes say things beside their prayers.

Mr. Baldwin will, of course, be much incensed against The Jockey Club people, and it is not at all improbable that, unless restored to good standing, he may join Edward Corrigan, Peter De Lacy, and a few other malcontents to interfere with the State Racing Commission and The Jockey Club in their efforts to clean up racing in this State. He may think twice, however, before doing this, for, unless he can show reason why this practical disbarment from the track should not stand, his stable will not only be useless property to him for racing purposes in the United States or Canada, but he will be unable to race Rey del Carreres in England or France. Mr. Baldwin, either personally or through the people whom he has associated with himself, has brought about the trouble in which he now finds himself involved, and has only himself to blame. He has known what public opinion has been about his stable, and has been repeatedly warned through the public prints. He will have little if any sympathy in his hour of his discomfiture. Riley Grannan is said to have won something over $25,000 on the victory of Rey el Santa Anita on Saturday.

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This is an off day among the racing people, and there will be nothing for the racegoers to do, unless they hunt the golf links and try their hand at the game which is getting such a foothold among horse owners as well as society people.

On Tuesday racing will be resumed at the Westchester track with a programme of six races, the principal one of which will be the Hunter Stakes. This is a run over the Withers mile for three-year-olds that have not won a stake of the value of $2,500 this year. Mr. Vosburgh has made a very equitable handicap for the race, apparently, beginning for the two top weights with the stake weight for horses of that age—a handicap made on a scale to which no one can well object. A handicap for all ages at a mile and a quarter and a welter handicap for all ages at three-quarters of a mile are also on the card, and a good day's racing should result. The weights for the Hunter Stakes are as follows:

Nanki Pooh	122	California	102
Lucania	122	Hawarden	98
Salvation	116	Sabilla	97
Connoisseur	115	Manchester	96
Brandywine	115	Owlet	95
Primrose	111	Paladin	93
Monaco	107	The Bluffer	95
Belmar	107	Bellicoso	90
Emma C.	106	Hanwell	90
Manteo	105	Cromwell	87
Sadie	104	Lonsdale	87
Bombazette	103		

Wednesday the jumpers will have another chance, and there should be a rarely good day of cross-country racing, as the horses that appeared on the opening day of the New-York Steeplechase Association's meeting were a well-schooled lot and able to go the route and negotiate the fences in good style. There are on the card two hurdle races, each at a mile and a half, the first one for maidens and the second for horses of all ages at handicap weights, which have already been announced. There will also be three steeplechases, the first at two miles and a half for half-bred hunters, to be ridden by gentlemen or qualified riders; the second a selling race at three miles, and the third, which is an added race, for all ages at two miles, entries for which will close at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A flat race at a mile and a quarter will wind up the day's sport.

Thursday will be a red-letter day for the Westchester Association, as the Municipal Handicap, at a mile and three-quarters, is to be run. This is about the longest race of the year, and is expected to bring Henry of Navarre and Clifford together, so that they may show their ability over a distance of ground. The Fashion Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, is also on for decision the same afternoon. A five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by maiden jockeys, and two other races at a mile will fill out the card. Following are the weights for the Municipal Handicap:

Henry of Navarre	130	Sir Walter	100
Clifford	128	Counter Tenor	100
Rel El Santa Anita	126	The Pepper	98
Domino	117	W. B.	97
Sir Excess	116	Matt Byrnes	95
Hornpipe	116	Connoisseur	95
Dorian	112	Flora Thornton	95
Nanki Pooh	110	Lake Shore	92
Rubicon	102	Owlet	90
Bathampton	102	Andrews	85

Saturday's races include the Essex Stakes for two-year-olds, over the Eclipse course, which will bring together a lot of the middle-class youngsters in an owners' handicap, as it is a selling affair, and the Jerome Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, the weights for which will be announced on Wednesday afternoon.

Rahway-Woodbridge Driving Park.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 20.—Several prominent sportsmen of this section have organized the Rahway and Woodbridge Driving Club. Its object is to promote the speeding and training of fast horses in this section of the State.

The officers are: President—Mayor J. J. Daly of Rahway; Vice President—H. Dayt Crowell of Rahway; Secretary—F. F. Anness of Woodbridge; Treasurer—John B. Brown of Rahway.

A large gang of men are now at work on the half-mile track at Demorest.

Treasurer John B. Brown told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that the track will be completed within two weeks. "It is proposed," said Mr. Brown, "to have a big opening trot on Nov. 16, and during the Winter to speed our horses there. We have 110 members, which insures success to the club."

Quarter Stretch Wins at Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The first day of the Autumn trotting season opened at the West End under favorable auspices. Mr. Fleischmann's Quarter Stretch was an easy winner over the 2,000-yard course. A number of other American horses were competitors, but, with the exception of Quarter Stretch, none of them was placed.

Trotting Dog Ned Killed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20.—The trotting dog Ned, owned by Harry McCue of Findlay, Ohio, was killed here last night by some enemy of McCue. The pointer was four years old, cost $2,500, won $20,000, had a record of 0:45 for a quarter of a mile, and was never defeated.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Qui Vive Team Leads in Two Brooklyn Tournaments.

The game of tenpins is booming along merrily in Brooklyn, and before the first of November nearly a dozen tournaments will be in full swing. The season thus far is remarkable for the low scores, but this is partly accounted for by the fact that nearly every team has undergone a change since last season, and it will require some time to break in the new material.

The Qui Vive, composed of the five Klucken brothers, heads the list in both the Carruthers and Shaughnessy tourneys. Commonwealth Council is leading in the Royal Arcanum League, with the largest number of victories. The records:

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE, (BROOKLYN.)

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Commonwealth	3	1	768
De Long	2	0	821
Gilbert	2	0	819
Alert	2	0	700
Bushwick	2	0	697
Philadelphos	2	1	785
De Witt Clinton	1	1	814
De Forest	1	1	806
Washington Irving	1	1	740
Fort Greene	1	1	708
Fern	1	2	778
Vigilantia	0	2	736
Fulton	0	2	688
Nassau	0	2	671
Long Island	0	2	660
Brooklyn	0	2	601
Bedford	0	0	...
Pro Patria	0	0	...

CARRUTHERS'S BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Qui Vive	2	0	846
Waverly	2	0	842
Alert	2	0	837
Metropolitan	2	0	832
Reinecke	2	0	776
South Park	1	1	880
Salamander	1	1	870
Prospect	1	1	825
Herkimer	1	1	815
Clover	1	1	808
Osceola	1	1	807
Aurora	1	1	771
Orchard	1	2	760
Nassau	0	2	816
Bushwick	0	2	754
Ansonia	0	2	749
A., N. & Co.	0	2	739
Pelham	0	2	720
Adelphi	0	0	...
Echo	0	0	...
Fearless	0	0	...

SHAUGHNESSY'S BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Qui Vive	4	0	880
Melrose	2	0	827
Reinecke	2	0	814
Salamander	2	0	794
Nassau	2	0	768
Manhattan	1	1	863
Prospect	1	1	841
Star	1	1	841
Bergen Hill	1	1	801
Clover	1	1	797
Madison	1	1	780
Speedaway	1	1	778
Ansonia	1	1	760
Regent	1	1	694
Mercury	0	2	800
Aurora	0	2	733
Leo Lyceum	0	2	734
Union	0	2	718
Flatbush	0	2	701
Keatings	0	2	698
A., N. & Co.	0	0	...

JERSEY CYCLERS TO BOWL.

Teams That Will Take Part in the Wheeling Tournament.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 20.—Capt. A. H. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters has completed the arrangements preliminary to the opening of the bowling season of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey.

The following clubs have signified their intention to compete for the handsome silver trophy cup: The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, the Montclair Wheelmen, the East Orange Cyclers, the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, the Bloomfield Cyclers, the Hackensack Wheelmen, and the Union County Roadsters.

The season will open the first week in November. The schedule is as yet incomplete, but it has been arranged that four games will be rolled by each team with the other clubs in the league. Of these games two will be rolled at home and two abroad.

The Roadsters team is now in winning form. It will be composed of Chamberlain, Mooney, Black, Howard, and Martin. These five men rolled the Roadsters to victory last year in one of the most exciting tournaments ever rolled on the alleys.

Liberty's Bowling Team.

There was quite a gathering of Liberty Wheelmen on the Franklyn Alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, it being the regular practice night. Play was indulged in until a late hour, and then the members held a business meeting and discussed the plans for the coming tournament among the various bicycle clubs in Brooklyn.

Clemens Weiss was chosen to captain the team, and he will select some clever exponents of the game. Perhaps the most noted bowler on the team will be Samuel McElroy, well known as one of the policemen patrolling the cycle path, and who made a reputation several years ago as Captain of the Fearless Bowling Club of Brooklyn. The other men who will roll on the team during the season are Alexander Schwalbach, W. H. Tilden, A. Winkler, James Bennett, Dr. Hales, and H. J. Valentine.

Montauk's Many Teams.

The members of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn are preparing for a busy season on the alleys. They have formed an association of which Leonard Moody is the President; Greenville Perrin, Vice President; William H. Cummings, Secretary and Treasurer; L. W. Willits, Captain; Isaac L. Allen, Lieutenant; Executive Committee—Walter Longman, Frank C. Swan, and Frank Davol.

There are more than 100 members in the association, and it is probable that fifteen or eighteen five-men teams will contest for the valuable prizes that are to be offered.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Meeting of Board of Managers of Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 7 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Racing—Steeplechases at Morris Park.

Football—Princeton vs. Union, at Princeton. Yale vs. Williams, at New-Haven.

Meeting for agitation of good roads, 478 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Bridge Trustees' Meeting.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will meet in Brooklyn this afternoon, when it is expected that the report of the Committee on Terminal Facilities will be made and discussed.

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

Rejoicing at Harvard over Football with Princeton.

THERE WAS NO CONFLICT OVER RULES

Each Team Made Concessions—The Crimson Team Improving in Its Play — Several Men Laid Up.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—There is great rejoicing at Harvard over the prospect of a Princeton game. Much disappointment was expressed when the announcement was made that the conference at New-London had not resulted in anything. But great also was the joy when the matter was settled Friday. The question at issue was the date. Princeton did not wish to ask Cornell to give up Nov. 9 to Harvard, and Harvard quickly took the only manly action possible, and agreed to play Princeton, as she justly demanded, on Nov. 2.

There was no controversy over rules or players. Only a small point was left undecided, and that can be readily settled. It is that Harvard does not wish to see Princeton use men whose studies were last year so poor that they were dropped from their classes. Harvard and Princeton both made concessions on the rules. Princeton conceded to the demand for an extra linesman, and to the Harvard rule on a fair catch, which does not allow the catcher of a punted ball to run until the ball has been given to another player or has been touched to the ground. When the catcher squarely catches the ball he is not to be touched unless he does attempt to touch it to the ground or pass it.

Harvard was allowed to play five men behind the line, provided nobody should start before the ball was put in play, and that the guards and centre rush should never be allowed to run with the ball or drop behind the line for interference. These rules are apparently a just compromise, and make the prospects of a good game on Nov. 2 at Princeton particularly bright.

The Harvard team has made considerable progress during the week in team play, but hard luck has also come to it, owing to injuries to some valuable men. Hallowell, left tackle, has a bad case of water on the knee; Holt, left guard, has pleurisy; Jaffray is more or less overt ained; Wrightington has a lame knee, and Hayes has so bad a leg that he cannot play for another week.

The interference has improved considerably by reason of hard work. On Monday Capt. Brewer started in with the formation which worked so well last year on end and tackle plays, having the ends come back of the line of the guard and inside the half backs. Then the column of five men starts on the run, the ball being given to the last man. This is an exceedingly hard play, and for two or three days the eleven could not gain by it. But on Wednesday, in the Williams game, it worked perfectly. Gonterman and C. Brewer frequently ran thirty and forty yards behind it. It fell off during the latter part of the week, though it was a great improvement over the first day.

The game against West Point showed up Harvard's weakness in the line of punting, and Capt. Brewer has accordingly given the backs considerable practice at it. There has been no great improvement. Fairchild, who retired some time ago, has been persuaded to come out again. While his punting is not very good, his drop kicking and place kicking are fine. He is being practiced at those in case he should be needed at the last minute. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Harvard is badly in need of a good punter and is not liable to get one.

Pushball, a new game invented at Harvard, is attracting considerable attention. The ball is a huge sphere, six feet in diameter, made of rubber and covered with leather. It is inflated with air. The object of the game is simply to push the ball. Sides are chosen just as in a football game. The game is played on an abbreviated football field, and points are counted by the number of yards gained. Small teams of five or six men push on each side of the ball until one side gives in. It is just the reverse of the tug of war.

The game was first publicly tried on Saturday, when between the halves of the Harvard-Brown game the two teams played two two-minute halves. The game appeared very much a game for strong, active men, but was very amusing to the spectators. The game evidently is capable of scientific methods in the manner of massing plays on certain parts of the huge ball.

PRINCETON MEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Welcomes the Hope of Ending College Team Wrangles.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The prospect of having the athletic differences of Harvard and Princeton entirely wiped out, so that the elevens of the two universities can meet annually on the gridiron, as they did previous to the difficulties which followed the 1889 game, and as the baseball teams are doing now each Spring, has given an added interest to the athletic side of Princeton College life. The gratification felt at Princeton over the prospect of a complete reconciliation with the crimson, as well as Princeton's situation in view of the proposed football game with Harvard on Nov. 2, is represented in the following editorial taken from The Princetonian, the undergraduate organ of the college:

"The action of our Executive Committee in regard to the Harvard game is one which will be gratifying to every Princetonian, be he alumnus or undergraduate. The mere fact that there is a good chance of two great universities coming again into friendly relations on the football field is one which every lover of true sport will hail with delight. But even if this good alone can, in the end, result from a reconciliation betweeen Princeton and Harvard. Harvard has taken the initiative, as was her duty, and Princeton has not been backward.

"It is but just that a word should be said in behalf of Capt. Lea and the football management.

"In spite of the additional strain and work placed upon the shoulders of our football men, we have arranged that the two games of a year in Princeton this year and one in Cambridge next would be of the very best in every way. It is with this feeling that we welcome a Harvard game, no matter how sacrificing, or how successful for this year or not. Whether we win or lose any or all of these three great games, the fact remains that we have acted in an honorable way and for what seems to be the best interests of Princeton.

"We have implicit confidence in Capt. Lea and his team. We know that everything will be done to aid the cause of purer college athletics and to win fresh honors and victories for Princeton."

Capt. Lea has not been slow to realize the force of the above argument respecting the liability of losing the other big games by meeting Harvard, and every effort is being put forth to strengthen the 'Varsity eleven. Arthur L. Wheeler, the veteran guard of four campaigns on the championship gridiron, has reconsidered his determination to play the game no longer and is in daily practice at his old position. Wheeler's presence in the line will do much to restore the old-time stone wall which has represented Princeton during the past two seasons.

Meantime Riggs and Rhodes will have a merry war for the other guard. Rhodes is more experienced at the position, is the equal of his opponent in physique, but is not as enthusiastic for the game by a good deal as is Riggs. If Crowdis should come out and try for the position, he would give either of them a hard race. Gayley at centre is doing excellent work and is already the idol of the college. Church and Lea are fast getting into 'Varsity form, but the ends are still being played by substitutes, Knight and Hearn, except occasionally when Cochran takes his old place. Johnston has recovered from his recent sickness and will be in the game next week. Smith and Brokaw are still having a tight race for the quarter back position, with the latter in the most favor just at present. It is believed that Smith has the better football ability, and that he will play the position in the large games.

Rosengarten is still on the sick list and is not likely to get in shape right away. Fulton and Armstrong are playing the halves regularly. The latter is doing excellent work, but the former fumbles frequently and does not play well with his interference. Pope, at end, back, seems to be the choice of the coachers, but Bannard may beat him out in case the latter recovers from an injured knee. Several good substitutes are being developed for the back position, but for the line positions the team still remains weak. Wheeler's presence will make a good substitute of either Riggs or Rhodes, and Hunt is showing up well as substitute tackle. Gayley is at present the only reliance for centre.

Fitzsimmons Now Objects.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 20.—Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons's manager, may save Gov. Clarke further trouble in the matter of stopping the proposed fight. He declared to-day in positive language that he would not sign the new articles, nor would he consent to a postponement of the fight, and that if Corbett was not ready Oct. 31 to fight to a finish he would claim the forfeit money for Fitzsimmons, who would be here that day prepared to enter the ring.

A meeting of the Florida Athletic Club will be held to-morrow morning, when Martin Julian will be heard in regard to the proposed postponement and change of contract.

A Problem.

X wants to communicate with Y and get a reply.

How shall he proceed?

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Cost	2 cents
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Cost	40 cents
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Cost	70 cents
Time	1½ hours
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Time	1 hour
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SHERMAN TALKS LIKE A POPULIST

In His Massillon Speech He Inveighs Against the Proposition to Retire the Greenbacks.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Senator Sherman spoke to 4,000 people here last night. It was the first speech he had made during the State campaign. In the course of his address he said:

I have, in common with the great body of Republicans, approved the action of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in their opposition to the free coinage of silver and their firm maintenance of gold and silver coins at par with each other. The President has always been sound and consistent on this policy, and the Secretary in his recent speeches in Kentucky has with marked ability maintained the same policy, whatever may have been his opinions in former times.

But I regret to say, in reference to our National currency, and especially to our United States notes, they seem to be all at sea, and both alike demand the retirement of these notes. For fourteen years we have been able to maintain in full and active circulation $845,000,000 of these notes at par with gold by maintaining a reserve in the Treasury of $100,000,000 of gold. Thus, with the loss of the interest on this gold, we have saved the interest on $346,000,000 of the public debt, and, besides, have secured to our people the best form of paper money ever devised, of universal credit in the commercial world.

Why is it that the maintenance at par of all this money has been constantly threatened during the present Administration? The only answer to this is that the powers that be have used the gold specifically pledged for the redemption of United States notes to make good the deficiency of revenue caused by the Wilson-Gorman-Brice tariff law. This is a gross and palpable violation of law and of the clearest public policy. When the revenues of the Government fell below the expenditures, the deficit should have been promptly met by borrowing money instead of using that which was specifically pledged for another purpose.

When Cleveland was elected President with the avowed purpose of reducing the tariff, both houses of Congress were willing to authorize the issue of 3 per cent. bonds to meet the anticipated deficiency, and these could readily have been sold at par. I introduced a bill for that purpose, but it was defeated by the declaration of both Cleveland and Carlisle that it was unnecessary. The last Congress was ready to pass such a bill, but they opposed it, and resorted to the gold reserve, and thus created a doubt whether we could maintain our notes at par with gold. This fatal policy of unlawfully diverting the gold in the Treasury to the payment of current deficiencies is the cause, and the sole cause, of the present financial disturbance.

And now the remedy proposed by Carlisle in a recent speech in Boston, apparently with the approval of Cleveland, is to retire the greenbacks by the issue of bonds, and thus saddle the Government with an interest on $346,000,000 of bonds. This is not the worst of it. The mass of silver certificates and Treasury notes can then be redeemed only in silver dollars, and this means the silver standard alone. The only way they propose to prevent this is by the sale of more bonds to redeem these notes and certificates, thus converting all our currency into interest-bearing bonds and leaving us no paper money in circulation, except National bank notes.

So radical a change in our financial system can only result in a great loss to the Government, in the large increase of the interest-bearing debt, and in wild disturbance of the industries and commerce of our country.

Fortunately, the incoming Congress is Republican. It will no doubt provide additional tax or duties to meet current deficiencies, preserve intact the gold reserve, and maintain at par with gold all forms of money, whether of coin or paper. In the performance of this duty it will impose such taxes and duties as will be least burdensome to the people, and will strengthen and protect home industries.

I believe if the Republican policy since the war had been maintained uninterruptedly by the present Administration and the McKinley law had remained in force, subject to such changes as time proved necessary, the recent financial disturbance would not have occurred, and the entire interest-bearing debt of the United States would have been paid in full before the close of the century.

Some of Mr. Sherman's friends, in criticising his speech, say that it would have come with better grace from a Populist.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE

Statement from Superintendent Brooks Showing the Records of Various Steamships for a Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, has prepared a statement showing the number of trips made per quarter and year, the average apparent time in hours of the trips, and the quickest trip made by each steamer of the transatlantic steamship companies engaged in conveying the United States mails from New-York to London and to Paris in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, as shown by the records of his office. The number of hours given does not indicate the time consumed in sea voyages only, but the period elapsing between the actual receipt of the mails at the Post Office in New-York and their delivery at the Post Offices in London or Paris.

This statement is particularly interesting at this time in view of the fact that all the steamship companies are striving to make records, and that in their doing so not only travelers receive the benefit of their efforts, but the delivery of United States mail is greatly facilitated.

The tabulated statement shows the records of the year:

Line and Steamer.	No. of Trips.	Average Time Per Trip. Hours.	Quickest Trip. Hours.
Cunard (New-York to London, via Queenstown)—			
Campania	9	162.5	157.4
Lucania	11	163.0	156.7
Etruria	12	178.8	172.3
Umbria	12	183.6	170.9
Servia	2	208.1	206.8
Aurania	8	208.5	199.5
Hamburg-American (New-York to London, via Southampton)—			
Fuerst Bismarck	7	173.6	167.1
Normannia	8	178.3	170.2
Columbia	7	179.1	174.3
Augusta Victoria	5	183.9	185.0
White Star (New-York to London, via Queenstown)—			
Teutonic	12	174.8	168.4
Majestic	13	177.1	168.3
Germanic	7	211.2	200.3
Britannic	13	218.0	207.2
Adriatic	7	233.0	215.2
American (New-York to London, via Queenstown and via Southampton)—			
New-York	14	176.7	167.3
Paris	15	183.4	176.3
St. Louis	2	184.0	177.5
Berlin	13	229.4	219.1
Chester	3	242.0	233.2
North German Lloyd (New-York to London, via Southampton)—			
Havel	9	189.1	185.5
Lahn	12	191.9	182.7
Spree	6	198.7	191.7
Aller	5	199.7	195.4
Trave	9	205.8	198.7
Ems	9	205.6	196.9
Saale	11	205.9	199.9
Fulda	4	212.3	210.5
Elbe	7	219.0	214.9
Kaiser Wilhelm II	2	222.2	221.5
Générale Transatlantique (New-York to Paris, via Havre)—			
La Touraine	8	193.2	185.9
La Bourgogne	10	208.5	198.6
La Champagne	12	206.6	200.1
La Bretagne	7	207.8	198.6
La Gascogne	5	210.6	194.9
La Normandie	10	216.6	204.6
La Navarre	1	235.4	235.4

According to this table, the Campania has the record for average time and the Lucania for the quickest trip.

CYCLE PATH'S PROCESSION

Immense Crowd of Wheelmen Enjoy Yesterday's Ride.

AUTUMN SCENERY LENT ENJOYMENT

Most Attractive Season for the Trip —Some of the Costumes Noticed — Improving the Path.

Upward of 10,000 cyclers and 3,000 horsemen were out on the Coney Island Boulevard yesterday reveling in the October air and sunshine and the scenery of this famous route from the city to the sea. It was as if all lovers of wheeling and carriage riding had in concert sought to seize from the fleeting season the opportunities of a Sunday too perfect to be repeated before the time when snowflakes fly.

The pageant began to move at 7 o'clock in the morning, and doubled back and forth upon itself till the plain folk of Gravesend and Parkville had gone to bed and the dogs had ceased to bark. The travel over the cycle path was declared by innkeepers to be as great as on any previous day of the season. At some of the road houses there were overflows, and nine-tenths of the guests were cyclers.

It was such a glorious day for wheel riding that no one dreamed of finding fault with the brisk breeze from the southwest, which was a bit hard to ride against, because it was as fresh as it was crisp, and through the dry air the sunshine poured so clearly that every one was warm and glad.

The "bicycle face" is banished by cool weather. The women especially looked happy and charming. They recalled to mind as solemn truth the remark of a noted physician concerning cycling for women, to the effect that "it is making them develop themselves as God intended they should."

The autumnal tide of color was rising to its fullest heights of glory, and nature was in gorgeous array. Flitting through the park, where the trees cluster so thickly that they protect each other from the sun, only the borders of the woodland showed the golds and reds and browns of the season, and that furnished but a meagre limit of the beauties to be met with beyond. It was along the cycle path itself that the vista was superb.

The maples, in double line, which picket off the path from the bridle road and driveway, have just begun to strew the ground with leaves, but as yet the fall has not been heavy enough for the trees to show the loss. The branches, which interlace so grandly over the riding surface, are still heavily clad, but the burnished surface of the leaves has yielded to the frost god's touch. Some of the maples are of the hard or black variety, which resist the frost almost into December, and they still stand in full green dress, but others have given a variegated acquiescence to the Autumn, so that they show pale orange, bronze, and crimson hues in beautiful commingling.

At the Sixtieth Street entrance, half way between the park and seashore, begins a double row of soft maples, that present a solid mass of yellow. Riding through this stretch the Bay Ridge bluffs came into view on the west, and, in occasional gaps between them, could be seen the hills of Staten Island, lying in a pale blue mist against the pure, deep turquoise of the sky. Looking toward New-Utrecht, on the east, were fields in the foreground, where the corn is in the shock, with a wooded knoll for background, and from a trifling distance the conical cornstacks seemed like teepees forming a village of some diminutive Indian tribe. There was no wonder that, riding through such scenery, the cyclers felt exalted.

From its beginning at the park the path has been widened down to the Hebrew cemetery, just this side of Howe's. This is a distance of two miles, and it is as far as the work will go this season. The edges have been cut away 1½ feet on each side, widening the riding surface 3 feet, and making the total width 17 feet. The cyclers contemplated this bit of campaign work with satisfaction, and from practical experience found that the increase of room made a great difference when the path was crowded as it was yesterday.

President A. H. Angell and A. Schwalbach of the Good Roads Association were out yesterday to inspect the work critically, to see that it came up to pass muster, for the Park Commissioner. President Angell met Mr. Maguire, the contractor in charge of the work, and told him that it was eminently satisfactory, except that the soapstone used for surfacing was vile. The soapstone has been put on thinly over a couple of sections, and the extra width for the balance of the two miles is simply of dirt that was cut from the edges, and rolled down. Crushed bluestone will be put on the widened part this Fall, and eventually the path will be thus improved for the entire five and a half miles of its length.

At present the Commissioner has not money enough to buy top dressing for more than the two miles named.

An interesting utility for the mile stones along the cycle path was revealed late yesterday afternoon by a rider who was testing the accuracy of his cyclometer by them. There are some cyclers who have been down the path hundreds of times without knowing that such marks existed.

Going toward Coney Island the breeze was against the riders, and it probably converted one woman to believe in a regular uniform for wheeling. She was young, and had on an ordinary street dress. The dress persisted in bothering her till, after going a half mile down the path, she gave it up, and started to return. As she was parting with her bloomer-rigged companion she was heard to say: "Well, for my part I think it is skirts that are immodest on a wheel, and not trousers."

She was right enough in the first part of her remark, but it is only the street skirts that are out of the way, not the short skirts, properly weighted, which the knowing ones wear over their bloomers.

The prettiest costumes down the road are those which have a skirt ending just above the shoe tops, or, rather, the line where the ordinary shoe tops would be, for most of the fair ones now are getting the soft-topped shoes that lace up around the calf. They fit much more trimly than the leggins, which seem bound to wrinkle. Dull browns, grays, drabs, and ecru shades seem to be popular colors with the women. Black brilliantines are also plentiful, and are very fetching, but they certainly look cool at this season.

Two full suits of black velveteen, with skirts reaching to the ankle, were out yesterday, and they won many admiring glances which they would not have had if the day had been a dusty one. The suits with colored trimmings worn by some of the women make them unpleasantly conspicuous, and they are learning to shun them. It will soon be the case on the road as on the street, that persons can be classed by their costumes.

It is noticeable just now that the women who ride wheels are dressing more becomingly, whether it is because they are profiting from experience or because of the influx of women with good taste, and the old, old feminine rivalry in dress. It is a rare thing to hear a man say that he likes to see a woman in bloomers, although he may approve of the garb for reasons of hygiene and convenience.

It is a rare thing to see a really attractive bloomer costume. One of mouse-colored corduroy with leggins and hat to match that was out yesterday proved, however, that there is a strong exception to the rule. The most stunning effect was created by a young creature who wore a very Frenchy make-up comprising a black and crimson waist, very tight trouserettes of ecru shade, and tan leggins. She surmounted this with one of the black square-crowned beaver hats that are coming rapidly in vogue with cyclers.

There seemed to be few scorchers abroad yesterday, and the number of parties of club riders was remarkably small. President Harrison of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen had a following of a dozen club mates, and both the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Long Island Wheelmen were well represented.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon Assistant Corporation Counsel Furst burst upon a party of his club fellows to tell of a narrow escape from a runaway horse he had experienced. The horse was harnessed to a light road cart, and he evidently knew a good road when he saw one, for after spilling his driver he bolted for the cycle path and galloped over it from Church Avenue in Flatbush to half a mile below, dragging the vehicle, upside down, behind him.

The prevention of a series of accidents was due to a modest man who refused to give his name to the officers who caught the horse. This clear-headed individual, seeing the approach of the runaway, ran along the cycle path and shouted warnings to the wheelmen.

A rather ingenious idea for the use of conscienceless riders was revealed by an overheard conversation on a roadhouse piazza. The girl it developed was a new rider, uncertain and timid, and the man with whom she was, knowing of the way some underbone youths have of skirmishing closely by such fearful ones, just to see their alarm, was chuckling over the clever way he had obtained a clear space for his companion all the way along.

"If there is anything the boys are afraid of, it is a wobbly rider," he was saying in recounting it all to her for his own glorification, "so, whenever I saw a bunch coming I kept in the middle of the path, in front of you, and wobbled all over. Did you see how they all skipped over to the other edge and kept as far away as

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

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ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:30.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Foundling—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Case of Rebellious Susan—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Misses Barefoot—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.

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The Rev. Dr. Upham's Funeral.

Francis L. Upham, LL. D., author of "The Church and Science," "The Star of Our Lord," and other religious works, who died Thursday at 44 West Thirty-fifth Street, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday.

The funeral services were held at Dr. Upham's late residence. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1817, and was a graduate of Bowdoin College.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau.	Times.	
	1894.	1895.	1895.
8 A. M.	52	45	48
6 A. M.	58	39	43
9 A. M.	49	41	45
12 M.	66	45	48
4 P. M.	68	46	49
6 P. M.	67	46	46
9 P. M.	62	46	47
12 P. M.	61	46	45

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....46.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....59.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....55.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CITY PEOPLE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The enforcement in this city for the last three or four months of the provision of the excise law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday has brought forth strange dissensions. Among these the strangest is that which assumes the incapacity of city people for self-government and the necessity of submitting to the restraining or directing influence of the wiser and better population of the country to save them from moral, social, and political perdition. Based mainly upon this assumption, we have had a sermon from the Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, a political speech from WARNER MILLER, a letter from the Rev. JOHN HALL to the Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. DORMAN B. EATON'S letter in Saturday's TIMES on the Sunday saloon question.

And yet the degeneration of municipal government has kept pace for years with legislative meddling directed by rural influence, and "home rule" is demanded now as an essential condition of arresting that process and reforming city government by putting the power and the responsibility upon the governed. Here is this Sunday provision of the excise law which for years was systematically evaded in this city, and finally used as an instrument of blackmail, which debauched the police force and corrupted the politics of the city. Was that result evidence of the benign effect of legislation forced upon large cities by the superior wisdom and virtue of representatives of rural sentiment?

The law is still evaded through the "side-door policy," and Sunday selling goes on practically unrestrained in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other cities. What is it that breaks the hold of rural wisdom and virtue upon those communities, that they are thus permitted to go on their desperate way to destruction? Sadden still, we learn that in country towns and villages, even in WARNER MILLER'S own Herkimer, the law is virtually ignored and liquor is sold on Sunday under a thin veil of concealment, and even without it. Is there not a beam in the rural eye, and would it not be as well for those simple communities to take care of their own moral and social well-being?

But, strangest fact of all, it is in the great City of New-York, as the result of a demonstration of the self-governing power of its own people, and there alone, where it is most difficult, that this Sunday provision is enforced. It is not done by rural sentiment, and it will not continue as the result of rural virtue. It will be continued through the support of the people of the city or it will lapse, and the danger is that much more that we have gained will go down with it.

We believe that the claim to superior virtue and wisdom and better governing power for rural populations is utterly unfounded, but whether it is so or not the government of cities, their moral and social standards, their Sunday observance, and all the rest of it, will in the long run be determined by their own people, in spite of systems of legislation and administration forced upon them by those who do not comprehend their conditions. The more the power and responsibility are placed in the hands of their own people the better will be the results. It is the outside meddling that does the most mischief.

COMMISSIONER WHITE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Republican organization in Brooklyn would undoubtedly gain strength which it needs if it could make the taxpayers believe that its candidate for Mayor would run the city as Mr. A. T. WHITE has run the City Works Department. But there are serious difficulties in their way. In the first place, Mr. WHITE'S department is the only one of importance in Mayor SCHIEREN'S administration that has been conducted with sole reference to the public interests and in absolute defiance of all demands for patronage or other political favors. In the second place, the Republican machine has not indorsed Mr. SCHIEREN'S administration, and refused to do so precisely because the politicians were angry with Mr. WHITE for resisting their raids and with Mayor SCHIEREN for putting and keeping him in office. In the third place, the Republican candidate, who was at one time regarded as "out" with JACOB WORTH, the spoilsman leader, has patched up a peace with him, and is now receiving support from that gentleman which the latter would never give to a candidate pledged to maintain and extend Mr. WHITE'S principles and methods.

Mr. WHITE makes a brilliant showing of the work he has done in street paving. Besides the very large street area paved, he has secured very much better work at very much lower rates. The 200,000 square yards of superior asphalt which he has laid this year has cost, on the average, $1.57, against $2.10 paid two years ago, and there is a saving of 47 cents per square yard on the 226,000 yards of granite pavement. But this has been done by treating every phase of the business in a strictly business way, as he would have treated his own affairs. Neither jobbery nor patronage nor favoritism has had the slightest influence. And the same honorable policy has been carried out in other than contract work. Every man in the City Works Department, from the lowest laborer to the highest official, is employed, retained, and, if need be, dismissed solely with reference to the way he does his work and without the remotest reference to his politics or his "pull." If Mr. WURSTER could have been trusted to go beyond Mr. SCHIEREN and to apply Mr. WHITE'S standard to the entire administration, he could not have been nominated. If there were now any chance that he would apply Mr. WHITE'S standard and set his face, as the Commissioner of City Works has done, like flint against all the demands of the politicians, he would be "knifed" relentlessly.

IS TARIFF TINKERING TO BE RENEWED?

For some time past consultations, partly by correspondence and partly personal, have been going on between Republican leaders about the course to be pursued by the majority party at the approaching session of Congress with reference to the revenue and the currency. In these consultations Senator ALDRICH, the recognized Republican chief in the Senate in regard to all such questions, and Mr. REED, the next Speaker of the House, have been engaged, while prominent members of the Republican National Committee from the West, Northwest, and New-England have been called in to report on the views of their constituents. It is reported that Messrs. GORMAN and BRICE have made overtures to Mr. ALDRICH for an understanding by which the minority should support any currency measure that the Republicans shall determine upon and the majority should bring up the revenue by taxes on beer and checks. The journal that prints this report states that this suggestion was favorably regarded by Mr. ALDRICH, but rejected by the Western Republicans, who will demand a tax on wool and on metallic ores.

Whatever may be the truth regarding this specific proposition and its treatment, the story certainly presents very fairly the situation, especially as concerns the Republicans. The Democrats, having lost their majority in Congress, are powerless to enact positive legislation, and their responsibility is limited to the duty of the President to state the general situation of affairs and to make appropriate recommendations. The situation is simple enough. There will be, it is now pretty certain, a deficit in the revenues for the current fiscal year, but it will be so small a percentage of the available cash in the Treasury that, so far as the ordinary expenditures of the Government are concerned, it will be of no importance. But the regular expenditures of the Government do not produce the only demands made on the Treasury. Of far greater consequence is the requirement to maintain at par in gold the large volume of currency of various forms issued by the Government, and amounting to some $800,000,000. For this purpose the gold reserve must be maintained, and that can be done only by taxes or loans. Fortunately the authority for the latter is ample, and the Administration is bound by its plain duty as well as by its repeated pledges to use that authority to the fullest extent required for the protection of the country. Nor can that authority be withdrawn by a hostile Congress so long as the Executive remains in the present hands.

The question of affirmative legislation as to either taxation or revenue is not, therefore, a pressing one, though it is very clearly an important one, which should be dealt with in an intelligent manner and without reference to mere partisan aims. Whether the majority will deal with it in that manner remains to be seen. If Senator ALDRICH'S position be correctly reported, he, at least, must be credited with good sense and public spirit. If an agreement could be reached by which two such obviously fair, proper, and economically collected taxes as those on beer and checks could be secured and currency legislation in accordance with Mr. ALDRICH'S sound views could also be obtained, it would be a most happy event. But if the Republicans are going to insist on no added revenue except through the renewal of protective tariff duties, they will simply show their folly, for they will waste their energy in the vain pursuit of a policy wrong in itself and sure to encounter popular disapproval.

It is to misread all the signs of the times to suppose that the American people wish or will tolerate a backward step toward protection, and especially toward duties on raw materials. Even if they were not, as we are entirely convinced that they are, disabused of the error they so long cherished as to the virtues of taxing the materials of industry, they would still be utterly averse to opening a new period of tariff tinkering. The country is gradually, but with great energy, moving toward renewed prosperity, and the prime condition of success is the greatest possible stability in legislation. Business men know what the tariff is now and can make their plans accordingly. If it is to be changed, if the direction taken under the direct and imperative mandate of the popular vote is to be reversed, they cannot know the immediate future. They will again be plunged in doubt and uncertainty. Their foresight will be baffled, their calculations confused, their energies hampered. This is why we are convinced that the policy attributed to the Western Republicans is to the last degree foolish.

IMITATORS OF TWEED.

TWEED would have scorned to employ his sublime talents in such petty thieving as the Commissioners of Accounts have discovered in the purchasing bureau of the Police Department during the period when Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN was Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, but the percentages added to some of the bills rendered and paid would have compelled his admiration, while the compliment paid to him by this exact imitation of his method of stealing would have given him genuine pleasure.

The Tweed method, as first practiced in the old Board of Supervisors, and continued, after the adoption of the Charter of 1870, in the Board of Audit, was thus described in the report of the special committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed in 1887 to investigate the frauds of the Ring:

"Almost every person who did work or furnished supplies for the county at this time was informed by some member of this Ring that, in order to insure a continuance of the public patronage, increased orders, and prompt payments, it would be necessary for them to add to their bills a certain percentage in excess of their true face, which increase or percentage it was understood and agreed should be paid to the corrupt combination of members of the board aforesaid. The amount so added at this time was generally 15 per cent. of the face of the bills. * * * After the Board of Audit of 1870 had been appointed in compliance with the statute, they agreed among themselves that they would require of all persons who dealt with the city in any way (except a few whom they feared to approach) to add 50 per cent. to the true face of their bills, the extra 50 per cent. being intended for distribution among the members of the board. * * * After the first batch of bills had been paid, CONNOLLY became dissatisfied because he did not receive a larger percentage * * * so they agreed to compel persons presenting bills to accept one-third of the face of the bill instead of one-half."

In most cases the practitioners in the Police Department, under the Chairmanship of the vigilant SHEEHAN, have contented themselves with a percentage somewhat below the figure to which TWEED and his associates ultimately attained. But there are brilliant exceptions, where the ratio of increase ranges from 500 to 1,200 per cent. An inspection of the table prepared by the Commission of Accounts shows at once that these operations cannot have yielded a very large return. The amounts involved were too small. But the system is TWEED'S, the principle is the same, and the proceedings now to be taken should be those taken with the members of the old Ring. The suits begun in behalf of the city by Mr. PECKHAM, Mr. CARTER, Mr. STERNE, and other counsel representing the Attorney General ended in the recovery of but a tithe of the sums stolen, but they completed the exposure of the Ring, and were in every way salutary. There can be no sort of doubt that the sums paid by the police purchasing bureau in excess of the market value of the supplies furnished went into the pocket of some Tweed of this later day. These minor larcenies will not rouse public indignation as it was roused in 1871, but it is a law now, as it was then, that thieves ought to be punished.

We can foresee that this exposure will annoy Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN. It is an awkward thing for the Chairman of a Committee on Supplies to have it revealed that his supplies were paid for at from 250 to 1,200 per cent. above their true value. But Mr. SHEEHAN'S present station is his Gibraltar. He is Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Tammany Society, a post of such large financial responsibility that his appointment to it so recently as last August sweeps away like cobwebs any suspicions that foolish persons might entertain in connection with the purchase made by his committee in the Police Department.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

One of our contemporaries is impressed by the large increase in the number of cases of diphtheria in this city during the first nine months of 1894 and 1895, as compared with the number for corresponding periods in the three years immediately preceding, and suggests that there has been given to antitoxine credit which that remedy does not deserve, because "since the introduction of antitoxine a great many children suffering from light and trifling attacks have been treated and reported as suffering from actual diphtheria," and "have, of course, recovered, as they would have done without antitoxine."

If our neighbor had been familiar with the statistics relating to this disease in American as well as in foreign cities, and had studied carefully the local statistics which were the subject of its remarks, it would not, we are confident, have entertained this view and suggested this criticism. The record shows that the number of cases in this city was increasing every year, during the three years preceding the discovery of antitoxine, at a rate much greater than the rate of the increase of population, (3,686, 4,156, and 4,721, for the period of nine months,) and that while the number of cases for the first nine months of 1894 was very large, (7,446,) the number of deaths was also very large, 2,284, as compared with 1,763 for the year preceding.

Our neighbor says: "In 1894, when antitoxine was being experimentally used, the number of cases rose to 7,446." It is not true that antitoxine was "being experimentally used" to any appreciable extent during the first nine months of 1894, the period during which these 7,446 cases were reported. There were in the city only a few vials of the remedy previous to Sept. 1, 1894, and the use of the serum in a few cases during that month could have had scarcely any effect upon the record. The remedy was used to some extent in November and December, and the record shows that in those months the mortality declined sharply from about 34 to about 24. It should be added that the Board of Health's system of bacteriological diagnosis has caused during the last two years the exclusion from the official record of many cases of disease reported to be diphtheria which were not diphtheria.

The truth is that during the last few years the number of cases, fatal or otherwise, of diphtheria has been increasing out of all proportion to the growth of population in the cities, especially in those of Europe. At last year's session of the International Congress of Hygiene, the session at which Dr. ROUX'S memorable report was made, some interesting statistics relating to this increase were presented. For example, it was shown that while the general death rate in England and Wales had steadily decreased for twelve years, from 22.6 to 17.8, and the zymotic death rate from 5.4 to 2.4, the rate for diphtheria had risen during the same period from 144 to 192 per million, while the rate for the same disease had increased in London from 213 to 377. It was stated that diphtheria was becoming more and more a disease of the town rather than of the country, and several theories were advanced in explanation of the increase shown by the vital statistics of the cities. The new remedy was discovered at a time when the need of it was greater than ever before.

CAMPBELL FORCING THE FIGHT IN OHIO.

Ex-Gov. JAMES E. CAMPBELL is thoroughly arousing both parties in the State of Ohio in his effort to be elected as the successor of Gov. MCKINLEY. With an activity of movement from point to point that is remarkable, he continues from day to day to make speeches that so bristle with points against his political opponents that each new speech, going before the speaker by telegraph and newspaper report, seems to increase the interest in the candidate and his cause.

It is a prodigious task that the Democrats of Ohio have undertaken—that of electing a Democrat to be Governor in a State that a year ago elected the head of the Republican ticket by 137,000 plurality. None but a Democrat of thorough intrepidity would have accepted the nomination; none but such a man as CAMPBELL, who had before faced the vast Republican odds in the State and won a notable victory, would be likely to push the fighting with such vim and brilliancy and effectiveness as are now the characteristics of the Democratic attempt to regain control of the State.

Mr. CAMPBELL does not yet say that he will win, but he says that not since the campaign out of which he came victorious has he seen the people of the State so thoroughly stirred up or so responsive to passages criticising the Republicans for their extravagance and corruption in office. If the interest displayed is maintained until Nov. 5, it may be that Ohio will furnish one of the surprises of election day. In 1892, when both parties strove mightily, the average Republican majority for HARRISON was about 1,700. Since that election the Democrats have evidently been at home waiting for a CAMPBELL to call them out.

The Ohio fight, so far as the Democrats are concerned, appears to be conducted principally on local issues. The Republicans did not suggest this sort of campaign, but Mr. CAMPBELL, by boldly attacking the State administration for wasteful extravagance, for incompetency, for disregard of many plain duties, and the State Legislature for permitting itself to be bribed and to exact compensation for the passage of bills in which certain localities were interested, has compelled the Republicans to abandon, to some extent, their original plan of campaign and to address themselves to the very necessary business of answering some of the charges which Mr. CAMPBELL is supporting by documents that appear to defy criticism.

The Democratic candidate will not take time to discuss the tariff question, except to insist that the new tariff has helped Ohio, as he offers to prove by her prosperity in almost all lines of business that would be affected by tariff reduction. The money question—the free-silver issue—he declares is not before the people. To inquiries put to him while on the stump to ascertain whether he is for BRICE for Senator, he replies: "I am neither for nor against him." He is running for Governor. The Legislature will elect the Senator.

Mr. CAMPBELL and the cause of the Ohio Democrats will be helped by Republican strife. Mr. FORAKER is an aspirant for the Senate. Not satisfied to be that, he is also an opponent of MCKINLEY for President, and he is described by CAMPBELL, in his speeches, as a man who is always a traitor to his party when he is not a candidate. BUSHNELL, the Republican candidate for Governor, cuts little figure in the political game that is being played by the Republicans. Altogether, the outlook would appear to justify a greater degree of Democratic confidence than Mr. CAMPBELL expresses. The tide sets strongly his way. And if he keeps up the pace that he has set, and his party is following with the unanimity and spirit that now seem to animate it, he will not only be chosen a second time for Governor, but the Legislature will be also strongly Democratic.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The latest story about the projected Panama Canal is told by Sir HENRY TYLER, once President of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, but now, apparently, retained by the canal group. When we remember that the original estimate of the cost of one dam to control the Chagres River was $80,000,000, we are inclined to question the trustworthiness of his assertion that the entire canal, including two huge dams across the Chagres, as well as ten locks and an unknown quantity of excavation work, can be completed for $100,000,000. The Chagres is a wayward and impulsive stream. Why be content with two dams? Why should there not be four or five, or half a dozen?

As for the money required, Sir HENRY remarks that "the financial combinations connected with the new French company are sufficiently powerful to provide" all that will be needed. We recall the fact that the greater part of the "new French company's" capital consists of contributions made by HERZ and other worthies in consideration of a discontinuance of certain annoying legal proceedings which followed the collapse of the original company, in connection with which, during its last days, they became well but not favorably known. We presume it is not intended that the money shall be procured through these connections; Sir HENRY probably has in mind the subscribers who were associated with these contributors in the new organization. There cannot be very much left now of the money they put in, and the time must be near at hand for an appeal to their powerful allies.

Tree labels are useful in a botanic garden, no doubt. But it is a pity that they are found necessary in Bronx Park. Wild nature suddenly tames and the wood nymphs flee before the man with labels and a tack hammer.

Uncle DANIEL BRADLEY is too gullible. The Senator who told him that he had refused a bribe of $20,000 to vote for the bill to consolidate Brooklyn and New-York was either joking or lying.

An equal lack of suavity characterizes the remarks which Contractor GILLIES makes about ex-Commissioner PHELAN, and those which ex-Commissioner PHELAN makes about Contractor GILLIES. What is needed is not an exchange of epithets between one man and another, but proof—account books, checks, and the like.

Some of the Republican papers in this State are asking their readers to accept as reasonable the proposition that the Democrats hope to elect a majority of the next Senate, but expect to see their State ticket defeated. But if they are to have twenty-six or more Senators, are not the Democrats likely to get more than a majority for their State ticket? Perhaps the Republicans are really afraid that they are about to lose the Senate.

HERMAN SULZER HAS WITHDRAWN

Gives Up His Contest in the Thirty-fourth District in Favor of Bernard H. Malone.

The contest for the regular Democratic Assembly nomination of the Thirty-fourth District has been amicably settled, Herman Sulzer having withdrawn in favor of the Tammany Hall nominee, Bernard H. Malone. The following letter, which will be placed in the hands of the Tammany Hall Chairman of that district to-day, will explain why Mr. Sulzer did not press his protest before the Police Commissioners last Saturday:

Paul Jones, Esq., Chairman Thirty-fourth District Association, Tammany Hall:

Dear Sir: Permit me to announce that I have determined to withdraw from the contest for the regular Democratic Assembly nomination of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District in the interest of harmony and of Democratic success. I have no desire to divide the party strength to gratify personal ambition, and however just my grievance may be, I do not think I would be justified, in this critical campaign, to improve the chances of electing a Republican Assemblyman through my independent candidacy. I was originally persuaded to enter the field as a candidate by my friends in the liberal Sunday movement, although I felt that the state of my health and the requirements of my business would suffer in consequence, but I was ready to make whatever sacrifice was required for the good cause. I now beg to assure my friends and supporters that the regular nominee of Tammany Hall—Bernard H. Malone—has promised to be as warm an advocate of a liberal Sunday law as I would have been if elected, and I respectfully ask for him the united and earnest support of all citizens who would have cast their votes for me. Yours respectfully,
HERMAN SULZER.

"I had concluded to withhold my letter of withdrawal until to-morrow," said Mr. Sulzer to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, "but THE TIMES has been so fair to all of us in this campaign that I deem it a pleasure to have that esteemed journal present it to the public first. My friends of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws are satisfied that Mr. Malone will aid us to his fullest capacity, and, in consequence, have consented to my withdrawal."

In reply to a question as to the relative strength of the two German Reform Unions, Mr. Sulzer said:

"I was a member of the German-American Reform Union last year, and was posted as to all of its doings. The bolters who have organized the German-American Citizens' Union will not poll 1,000 votes, while the united Germans, as the Liberal Societies and the German-American Reform Union, will poll over 50,000 on a conservative estimate."

MR. DAMROSCH'S CONCERT

The Sunday night concert at Carnegie Hall last night was of the customary pattern. These entertainments are very much alike, and have no especial significance in a critical sense. They seem to amuse a highly uncritical audience, and there is nothing in the way of a solo performance so bad that it cannot get an encore at one of these entertainments. There were three soloists last night—Signor Gogorza, baritone; Mrs. Marie Vanderveer Green, contralto, and Lillian Blauvelt, soprano. Signor Gogorza has a light voice and a light style. Nevertheless, after he sang "L'Amour Captif," by Chaminade, and "Casto Flor," from Massenet's "Il Rol de Lahore," he was vociferously recalled and had to sing again.

Mrs. Vanderveer Green sang Dalilah's perennial air from "Samson," and for an encore a Scotch ballad. She has a contralto voice of good quality, well placed, well equalized, and generally well produced. But her vocalization is decidedly deficient in refinement, and her style is cold. Miss Blauvelt sang Ophalia's remarkable mad scene from "Hamlet" in a somewhat labored style, though her trill in the final cadence was a veritable tour de force, and aroused enthusiasm. Herr Otto Lohse conducted a suite of his own. It was in three movements, and each was distinguished by its amazing lack of originality and its utter unworthiness of even a Sunday night concert. Mr. Damrosch conducted the orchestral numbers, including the "Meistersinger" overture, with vigor.

Koster & Bial's Popular Concert.

The third of Gustave Kerker's popular concerts, given by his grand orchestra of fifty musicians, assisted by eminent soloists, drew a large audience to Koster & Bial's Music Hall last evening. Many of the well-known patrons of opera and classic music were present; the great majority of the audience being composed of people who love good music.

The most decided ovation of the evening was tendered Mlle. Nellie Selma. Her rendering of "Oh! Darling It was Not to Be," and the encore, a charming French ballad, called forth prolonged applause. The cornet solos of Jules Levy, especially "The Lost Chord," were also received with enthusiasm. Signor Dante Del Papa sang Flotow's "M'Appari," from "Martha," and "Carmella," by Tosti. The orchestra played selections from Weber, Strauss, Verdi, and Rubinstein, and closed the concert with a railroad galop, called "The Long Island Express," composed by Mr. Kerker.

In Honor of French Victories.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame this afternoon in celebration of the French victories in Madagascar. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, officiated. A large number of prominent people were present. President Faure and the Ministers were represented by delegates. Similar services were held in the churches in the provincial towns, and were numerously attended.

NO HARMONY THIS YEAR

State Democrats Opposed to the Terms That Have Been Offered.

WANT NEW NAMES FOR THE SENATE

A Quiet Day at the Rooms of the State Committee—Little Doing at Tammany Hall — Resting over Sunday.

Negotiations for harmony between Tammany and the State Democracy were at a standstill yesterday. If any one said anything on the subject which has had such a prominent place in the campaign during the last few days, it was simply that no harmony was in sight.

Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee was at home in Poughkeepsie. Executive Chairman Mason was away from headquarters. None of the Tammany leaders was at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Judge Maurice J. Power and a few others were at the State Democracy's headquarters in East Twenty-third Street for a portion of the afternoon. They had sent out a statement of their position Saturday night, and were waiting for the utterance from State Chairman Hinkley which the latter had half promised Saturday night.

If anything further is done toward getting the two organizations together in their support of a single legislative ticket, it must be done to-day. Changes in the ticket cannot be made later than midnight. It looked yesterday as if the thing were settled, and there would be no harmony.

Two or three interesting stories were current last night as to harmony moves. "Barney" Martin, the Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Thirteenth District, figured in one of these. Mr. Martin, in the interests of harmony, wrote his resignation as a candidate. He stipulated that it should be used only in case the State Democracy would withdraw L. T. Sexton and unite with Tammany on ex-Assemblyman W. H. Walker, a Tammany man. This proposition when put on paper was placed in the inside pocket of James J. Martin.

This "harmony" movement had not produced any tangible results up to a late hour last night. Instead, it had caused some comment that somebody was trying to "put the State Democracy in a hole."

Mr. Walker was an asplrant for the nomination before Mr. Martin received it at the hands of the convention. He has been an Alderman and an Assemblyman by reason of his affiliation with Tammany. He is considered as good a Tammany man now as ever.

The State Democracy leaders were in no mood to indorse him last night. Mr. Walker called at the headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, and was at once taken to a rear room. When he came out he said he had simply called to see a friend on private business.

"I am surprised," he said, "to hear that Mr. Martin has agreed to withdraw if the State Democracy indorses me. I supposed the thing was settled for this year when I failed to receive the nomination of the convention. I simply made up my mind to vote the Tammany ticket, and let it go at that."

The temper of the leaders of the State Democracy toward indorsing Mr. Walker was such that it is doubtful if it is even necessary for James J. Martin to take from his inside pocket the letter of "Barney" Martin offering to resign on the conditions specified.

John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, was at the State Democracy Headquarters last night. He said there was no truth in a story which had become fairly well circulated that John A. Henneberry had withdrawn as a Senatorial candidate in the Twentieth District in favor of Jacob A. Cantor. This was one of the incidents in the campaign of harmony.

"It is not so," said Mr. Jeroloman. "There is no harmony, and we don't want any such harmony as has been proposed. The whole harmony proceedings have fallen through. Bien is not to be pulled off in the Fifteenth District.

"The idea of submitting harmony propositions which involved the request that we should vote for 'Tim' Sullivan, 'Tom' Grady, Maurice Featherson, and 'Barney' Martin for the Senate. We don't want any harmony of that sort."

Chairman Hinkley will be at headquarters to-day, and, it is expected, will issue a statement on the subject of harmony in which the views of the State Committee will be made clear.

SENOR DE LOME IS NOT UNEASY

He Knows that He Is Trusted by the Spanish Government, and Does Not Expect to be Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A New-York paper printed this morning a dispatch under a Washington date to the effect that Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, would probably be recalled by his Government. The dispatch was shown to the Minister, who immediately authorized The United Press to make the following statement.

Señor de Lome has proofs of his having the fullest confidence and approval of his Government. If it were otherwise he would not wait for his recall, but would leave his post upon the slightest intimation. Señor de Lome added:

"I am in the way of many people, because I successfully represent the policy of unity and friendship with the United States Government, and because the people of the United States know me and are sure that I cannot deceive them. I represent, also, a system of full activity against the unlawful work of the revolutionists that have taken the United States as a field of operation against a foreign power at peace with the United States. I have all the money necessary, but I am not spending a great deal, because it has not been required."

Mr. Sagrario, the former first Secretary of Legation at Washington, has been transferred to a similar position in the Foreign Office at Madrid. He was in charge of the Legation at Colombia only temporarily, pending the arrival of the new appointee.

What the Armenians Will Do.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Ambassadorial scheme of reforms for Armenia can hardly meet "the exigencies of the situation"; the necessary guarantees for its faithful execution are far from being adequate, and the circumstance that the Porte resorted to every means during the past six months in order to defeat it and has now accepted it under duress and with reluctance is not calculated to arouse Armenian enthusiasm or to lead Armenians to entertain any extravagant opinion respecting its value.

Under these conditions the course to be followed by the Armenian people is perfectly clear. I do not think there is any foundation to the story that a section of Armenian patriots propose "to ignore" the Sultan's acceptance of the reforms. The Armenians are a peaceful and patient people. They will take the Porte and the Powers by their words. They will give them a free chance to do what they say they shall do and to prove that what they pledge themselves to do will be adequate to "the exigencies of the situation" in Armenia.

It is hardly necessary to state, however, that the Armenian people reserve to themselves the right of taking such steps as future circumstances may dictate, in case the Porte and the European powers fail to materialize their pledges toward Armenia. TIGRANE H. SUNL

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Col. G. B. M. Harvey Injured.

Col. George B. M. Harvey, President of the Atlantic Coast Traction Company, whose office is at 32 Liberty Street, received severe internal injury by falling from his bicycle while riding on the King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

He was taken to his home, in the Dakota flats, where a surgical operation was performed.

Death of Frederic Brownfield.

Frederic Brownfield, one of the agents in this city of the British Bank of North America, died Saturday at his home in Highwood, N. J. Funeral services will be held at Highwood to-day.

TURKISH STUDENTS HELD

Eighteen Arrested for Conspiracy Against the Sultan.

THEY ALL CONFESS THEIR GUILT

Anticipations of a Revolution in Turkey Cause the Powers to Watch the Situation Closely in That Country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—Since affairs here have assumed a critical phase a close watch has been kept upon the students at the various schools, it being known that there was a tendency among the young men to agitate for revolutionary action.

To-day eighteen students at the Pancaldi Military School were arrested on the charge of conspiring to restore the Constitution of Nudhad. When questioned in prison, the young men confessed, giving all the details of the plot.

The dragomans of the British, Russian, and French Embassies visited the Armenian Patriarch to-day and asked for his opinion on the Sultan's sanction of the scheme of reform. The Patriarch replied that the reforms were sufficient, provided the powers took care that they were executed. Everything depended upon the administration of the reforms and the surveillance of the representatives of Christian Europe. Shakir Pasha would be the High Commissioner for putting the reforms into effect. He would have a Christian assistant, but he had no vote on the appointment of valis, and no fixed term of office. Otherwise the conditions were virtually those presented by the powers on May 11.

Great anxiety prevails regarding the situation of affairs in Erzeroum, from which place no news has been received for four days.

Travelers arriving here from Trebizond, the scene of rioting recently, say that the Armenians were induced to give up their arms two days before the attack was made upon them, the Governor promising to be answerable for their safety.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The semi-official press of Berlin give very brief notices of the acceptance by the Sultan of Turkey of the proposals submitted by the powers in regard to Armenia, and cautiously refrain from stating that they regard this settlement as the final ending of the crisis. From this it may be inferred that they have very little confidence in the Sultan's intention to carry out the reforms promised, or his ability to do so if he were so inclined.

Official advices received here from Constantinople state that the Sultan will make another demand for the departure of the British fleet from Lemnos as a sequel to his issuance of an imperial irade ordering the reforms into effect, and also that Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, will urge Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, to accede to this demand, upon the ground that the removal of the British warships will greatly assist in assuaging the agitation of the Mohammedan element against the interference of the powers. It is stated further that Austria and Russia are actively moving in support of the three protesting powers in insisting upon the immediate application of the reforms which have been conceded by the Sultan. It is believed here that the interference of the powers at this stage of the situation is a movement preliminary to their taking sides with Great Britain in the event of further developments in the Armenian question.

Four correspondents, representing the leading journals of Berlin, made a hurried departure from the city to-day en route for Constantinople. The prominent newspapers here, which have hitherto drawn their Turkish and Armenian news through the English press or through the medium of a very defective Continental news agency, now feel the necessity of receiving reliable special dispatches from trustworthy correspondents during the period of revolution which, it is greatly feared, will break out in Turkey before the end of the month.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Porte to-day communicated to the Embassies of Great Britain, France, and Russia, the scheme adopted for the reform of the administration in Armenia. The communication was accompanied by an imperial irade sanctioning the reforms.

The dispatch adds that an official communication published by the Turkish newspapers gives the substance of the reforms that have been decided upon.

MRS. MACKAY IS PROSTRATED.

The Body of Her Dead Son Taken to Her Mansion in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Mrs. John W. Mackay, mother of John W. Mackay, Jr., who died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse, reached Paris this evening. She is almost completely prostrated with grief.

Clarence Mackay, the brother of the deceased, and Evelyn Fitzgerald received the body at 10 o'clock this evening at the Gare Mont Parnasse, where it arrived from Mange, Department of Sarthe, where is situated Mr. Mackay's country chateau, the place where the fatal accident occurred. The remains were taken to the Mackay mansion, 9 Rue Tilsit, which has been closed for years, but which will be reopened on this sad occasion.

The certificate of the doctor who attended Mr. Mackay attributes his death to a fracture of the skull.

It was learned late to-night that the date of the obsequies had not yet been definitely decided upon.

It has been learned that, in addition to a fractured skull, Mr. Mackay had one of his legs broken by the fall. He was thrown with great force against the trunk of a tree, striking between his eyes. Both of his eyes were crushed.

The first reports that he was rendered unconscious, remaining so until his death, prove to have been erroneous. It is now stated that after the accident he remained conscious for three hours, and that he recognized his friends, Messrs. Lynch and Digby, by their voices, and pressed their hands. He had repeated collapses before he died. After death his face presented such a terrible appearance that Mr. Lynch went to Paris and dissuaded Clarence Mackay from going to Mange to see the body. Mrs. Mackay, who had started on Friday on a tour of Normandy, was informed of the accident by telegraph, and she at once started on her return to Paris.

THE SITUATION IN COREA.

Denouncing the Japanese Murderers of the Queen.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 20.—The Nichi Nichi Shimbun (newspaper) publishes a dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Corea, saying that the Corean Government has confirmed the news of the death of the Queen.

It is currently reported that the Russian Minister has protested against the Tai-Won-Kung, the King's father, administering Corean state affairs, and demanding that they be administered by the King himself. It is believed that if the protest is unheeded an ultimatum will be issued.

TOKIO, Oct. 20.—The Asapi (newspaper) says that the Japanese officials are returning from Seoul escorted by gendarmes. It is reported that the foreign representatives in Seoul have demanded protection for their legations. They all denounce the Japanese soshi, the murderers of the Queen.

CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Thirty of the Revolutionists Killed at Los Remedios.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that Gen. Olivero's column has defeated 600 insurgents at Los Remedios, killing thirty of them. The Spanish loss was three killed.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, says it is impossible for Spain to come to terms with the insurgents. Neither he nor the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has any official information confirming the report that Brazil intends to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

The Brazilian Minister has informed The Heraldo that he does not believe that his Government has any intention of recognizing the insurgents.

At Emperor Frederick's Monument.

MUNICH, Oct. 20.—On the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Emperor Frederick at Woerth on Friday, Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria, sent a telegram of congratulation to Emperor William. In reply to this telegram the Emperor recalled the glorious share that was taken by the Bavarian army in the events that had transpired in view of the site where the monument stands.

Changes in the Russian Ministry.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The return of the Dowager Empress of Russia to St. Petersburg has been marked by several changes in the Ministry. M. Dournovo, Minister of the Interior, has been nominated as President of the Imperial Council, and M. Pleve, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, has been promoted to the Ministry of the Interior to succeed M. Dournovo.

An Unknown Vessel Wrecked.

WELLINGTON, New-Zealand, Oct. 20.—The Government steamer Hinemoa, which arrived to-day from the Auckland Islands, reports that the shores of the islands were strewn with wreckage and bales of Australian wool. The name of the vessel that is supposed to have been lost is unknown, and there was no trace found of any survivors of the wreck.

More than Three Hundred Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Daily Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that there were 400 troops on board the transport Kung-Pai, on which vessel an explosion occurred on Oct. 16, the transport sinking immediately thereafter. Only twenty-four persons are reported to have been saved.

Great Britain and Venezuela.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Daily Graphic, in an article to-morrow on the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, will say: "President Crespo will not fail to understand that British patience in this ancient quarrel has become exhausted. The Venezuelans have lately adopted a perfectly intolerable attitude."

Prince Rostovsky Pensioned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—The Czar has granted a pension of 5,000 rubles annually to Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for services rendered the State during his recent visit to France.

TELL OF WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt Talk in Favor of the Present Excise Laws, and Ask Support.

At the Cornell Memorial Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, last evening, Commissioner Roosevelt talked on the enforcement of the excise law, and Mayor Strong presided, and introduced the Commissioner. Both were late in arriving, and while waiting the audience sang a number of hymns.

Mayor Strong was greeted with loud applause.

"The coming election," he said, "is fraught with more importance than any in recent years. If there ever was a time when the people of New-York should rally to the cause of good government it is now. We could not select a better ticket to vote for than the fusion ticket. I think we have nominated the best set of men for Judges that I have ever seen in the history of New-York.

"If we don't elect good Judges we cannot expect to have the laws properly enforced. The Mayor of New-York has very little to do with the enforcement of the law. That belongs to the Police Commissioners, who must enforce the laws as they find them. Once the Commissioners are appointed, I have nothing more to do with them than any one sitting in this audience. In appointing Commissioners of various departments I instructed them to administer their duties without regard to politics. It was on this promise that we went before the people last Fall."

Commissioner Roosevelt was enthusiastically received.

"If this was a mere political issue," he said, "I would not ue here, but when we speak of good government we speak on a question of morals. When the Mayor appointed me he told me to administer the law without regard to politics, and I have tried to do so."

Mr. Roosevelt then paid his respects to the Good Government Clubs and Sheriff Tamsen. He said in part:

"The cry of our opponents is personal liberty. Our good Sheriff believes in personal liberty very strongly. Many of the inmates of Ludlow Street Jail, and especially those that were there, sympathize with his views. The personal liberty of a convict to escape does not differ from the idea of personal liberty advocated by Mr. Hill, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Sulzer, and others. The issue in New-York is not in changing the excise law, but in enforcing it. Tammany has made that point clear. Last year, in their platform, they spoke of 'the present excellent excise law.' That is the present law. What happened since? The law was enforced, and now they want it changed or the present law dishonestly executed. They put that in their platform so thinly disguised that he who runs may read it.

"There are a lot of people on one side who say they will not support the fusion ticket because it is not good enough, and they proceed to cast a half vote for the bad ticket by voting for what they call the Good Government ticket."

The speaker then paid his respects to the Prohibitionists by saying that in voting for a third ticket they were helping their enemies.

Mr. Roosevelt then read figures showing the decrease in crime since the enforcement of the excise laws, and gave a review of the work of the present Police Board. He appealed to all lovers of good government to support the fusion ticket.

AT THE HOTELS.

—George Grossmith, Jr., of London is at the Vendome.

—Judge William A. Wallace of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—John H. Farrell of Albany and Sol Smith Russell are at the Holland.

—M. P. Marsick of Paris and Warren F. Leland of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—A. C. Loomis of Boston and W. H. Wallace of Camden, N. J., are at the Empire.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford and ex-Senator J. M. Mills of Little Falls are at the Murray Hill.

—G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, and the Rev. Dr. A. Toomer Porter of Charleston, S. C., are at the Everett.

—John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio; Isaac McConihe, Troy, and Paymaster M. C. McDonald, United States Navy, are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Mr. Talizer, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Woohman, New-York; Stephen Camp, Brooklyn.

Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. J. Merry, New-York.

Ebbitt—J. H. Strahan, New-York.

Raleigh—William T. Smith, Joseph J. Sidenan, New-York.

Shoreham—J. D. Wood, William Cohen, New-York.

Williard's—E. Bergman, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—483 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; Sarah Hasde; damage, $75.

1:20 A. M.—15 Sullivan Street; Leo Papper & Sons; damage, $100.

3:22 A. M.—430 West Forty-sixth Street; William Wolzst; damage, $1,500.

5:50 A. M.—48 Leroy Street; damage, $15.

9 A. M.—204 West Nineteenth Street; Christian Hogden; damage, $20.

11:25 A. M.—161 Ridge Street; Samuel Bloom; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—1,808 Third Avenue; James Flammerfelt; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—95 Park Street; D. O. Abrizzo; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—73 Hester Street; Simon Wilde; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—549 Columbus Avenue; A. Sauer; damage, $10.

5:10 P. M.—1,888 Third Avenue; National Bakery Company; no damage.

7:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Stewart and McDermott; damage, $300.

8:15 P. M.—537 West Thirty-ninth Street; Francis Allen; damage, $50.

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

BLAMING THE SOCIALISTS

Germany Holds Them Responsible for Schwartz's Murder.

DEMAND FOR REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION

The Reichstag Will Be Urged to Take Action Early in Its Session, Which Will Begin Probably Nov. 21.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Semi-official reports agree in fixing the time of the opening of the next session of the Reichstag at Nov. 21. All of the best-informed sources of political opinion credit the Government with the intention of adhering closely to the decision arrived at some time ago not to again introduce an Anti-Revolution bill in any form, the chances of such a measure passing the Reichstag being apparently no better, if as good, as they were upon the last occasion of the introduction of a bill of that character. Nevertheless there are evidences of an increase in the public sentiment in favor of repressive legislation of some kind.

The dispatch telegraphed by the Emperor a week ago to Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, in regard to the murder of the wealthy Alsacian mine owner, Heinrich Schwartz, at Mulhouse, by a Socialist named Andreas Meyer, coupled with the recent developments of crime throughout the empire, has revived the question of repression in an acute form, and the resultant clamor for exceptional legislation is coming from diverse quarters, the demands emanating from the Conservative, the National, Liberal, and even the Centrist sections. Still, there is no reason to believe that the Reichstag as at present constituted could be depended upon to pass a measure sufficiently repressive to meet the demands of the agitators, and anything less sweeping would satisfy nobody, nor could it reach the element sought to be suppressed.

Concerning the murder of Schwartz, the Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ, denies that there is any conclusive proof that Meyer, the assassin of Schwartz, was either a Socialist or an Anarchist, and protests against the disposition to hold the Socialist Party or its teachings responsible for the crime. The police at Mulhouse have arrested six men who were known to be associates of Meyer. All of them are Socialist extremists, and are charged with having had knowledge that it was the intention of Meyer to strike at some industrial chief, with the object of making his taking off an example to other industrial magnates who were unmindful of the rights of workingmen.

Since the murder of Schwartz several other heads of great manufacturing industries in Mulhouse have received anonymous letters containing the warning: "One of you has been stiffened out; prepare to join him." The police have not as yet been able to trace the origin of these letters, but are confident of their ability to do so. In the meantime, the Socialist Parliamentary Party resents the general disposition to blame it for the commission of such excesses by extremist comrades, but those who contend that the crimes were committed by the order of the Socialist Party are determined to make these acts of violence the occasion for a demand for urgency in the passage of repressive legislation by the Reichstag.

The North German Gazette expresses disapproval of the demand for exceptional legislation, coming so soon after the rejection of the Anti-Revolution bill, but adds that the Government can be asked to resume the initiative in submitting anti-Socialist proposals when there are good prospects that they will be accepted by the Reichstag.

MORE ABOUT VON BOETTICHER.

Revival of the Scandal of the Alleged Guelph Fund Irregularities.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The revival of the scandals connecting Dr. von Boetticher, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior with financial irregularities in the matter of the Guelph Fund and in borrowing large sums from bankers on the eve of important financial reforms with no intention of repaying except through such benefits as his creditors might obtain through such reforms, is absorbing general attention, despite the recent official declaration of the Ministry exonerating him.

The Lokal Anzeiger has revived the matter by publishing what purports to be a report of an interview with Dr. von Boetticher, in which that Minister disclaims any share whatever in the downfall of Prince Bismarck from the Chancellerie. The interview further makes Dr. von Boetticher say that Prince Bismarck alienated himself from the Emperor by his authoritative manner and his utter want of respect for the sovereign. In these circumstances, he says, the Emperor dismissed him, acting upon the belief that he had been placed by God in a position to conduct the Government of Germany in accordance with his own views and his own powers.

Dr. von Boetticher now says he never gave such an interview to The Lokal Anzeiger, and declares that the entire article is a mixture of truth and fiction, which might have been concocted by some well-meaning friend of his not conversant with the affair. Dr. von Boetticher is at least right in regard to the failure of his friend to help him, if such was his intention. His enemies, and he has many, have returned to the attack by asserting that Dr. von Boetticher was responsible for the disappearance of not 350,000 marks, as has been charged, but of very nearly 1,000,000 marks from the Guelph Fund.

Taking part in the controversy, the Hamburger Nachrichten, the mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, insinuates that proper explanations have never been obtained showing how Dr. von Boetticher became mixed up in the irregularities of his father-in-law, Dr. Berg, who was at one time the head of the Stralsund branch of the Reichsbank. The Vorwaerts is not so guarded in its expressions, however, and boldly declares that the matter ought to have had consequences not only bringing Dr. von Boetticher within the cognizance of the Civil Code, but within the scrutiny of the Criminal Code. The Vossische Zeitung expresses the opinion that it would be extremely dangerous to the Government if it should be unable to give the public an exhaustive explanation of the affair.

In the face of all this public discussion of the scandal, Dr. von Boetticher remains calm, and has informed a representative of The United Press that he has no intention whatever of abandoning the attitude of reserve he has maintained throughout the controversy. The current reports of his intention to resign, he says, are absolutely inventions for which there is not even a suspicion of foundation.

BRILLIANT WINTER IN BERLIN.

Report that the Emperor and Empress Will Entertain a Good Deal.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—It is the expectation of Berlin society that the coming Winter season in the capital will be one of exceptional brilliancy. Reports emanating from the Court circle credit the Emperor with the intention of maintaining a more protracted residence in Berlin and with the purpose of giving an extended series of festivities in the palace.

The ex-Empress Frederick has also written to intimate friends, signifying her intention to pass the greater part of the Winter in Berlin. Although she will not take any active part, or, indeed, any part in the Court gayeties, her presence will greatly add to the attractions of the season of receptions, and will quicken the interest in literary and artistic circles, as well as give a boom to the various charities of which she is patroness and is accustomed to assist.

Under the influence of the report of her Majesty's intentions, the charitable organizations mentioned are already looking forward to more prosperous times.

The Von Hammerstein Papers.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Acting under legal advice, the persons in whose custody the letters and memoranda obtained from among Baron von Hammerstein's papers are held have decided not to publish them, but the papers will be used in the Reichstag and read under the Parliamentary rule permitting such documents to be read as parts of speeches. In the meantime the papers are held in a terrorizing way over the heads of Hammerstein's old associates. Fourteen sections of the collections are carefully assorted and bound in parcels, with the indorsement, "Cartel of anti-Revolution bill, &c." These parcels contain private communications from some of the most exalted personages in Germany.

Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Miss Mary Howe of New-York is about to make her début in opera in Kroll's Theatre, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," singing the title rôle.

J. B. Jackson, Secretary to the United States Embassy, with his wife, has returned from Paris, where he has been spending part of his holidays.

Dr. O. H. Tittmann, Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service, who was a delegate to the International Geodetic Congress, recently held in the new Reichstag building here, has started for home.

Newspaper Report About Mr. Stern.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Munich Post says that Louis Stern of New-York, who was condemned to serve fourteen days' imprisonment for insulting Baron von Thuengen, the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa, at Kissingen, and to pay a nominal fine, has declared his intention to serve his sentence and to present the sum of 80,000 marks, the amount of his bail, to a charitable society. The Neueste Nachrichten doubts the accuracy of this statement.

To Rebuild the Aquidaban.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Vulcan Shipbuilding Works at Stettin have received orders from the Brazilian Government to restore the warship Aquidaban, in accordance with the latest improvements in naval vessels. The Aquidaban was the flagship of Admiral Mello in the late Brazilian rebellion, and at the close of the war was found abandoned inside the anchorage of Sante Catalina.

Councilor Von Manderode Dead.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Councilor von Manderode, Chief of the Political Police, died here on Thursday from nephritis. He succeeded Director Krieger upon the fall of Prince Bismarck, and had the full confidence of the Emperor. Even the Socialists were compelled to acknowledge the justice and moderation which characterized his administration.

Dr. Leist to Live in Chicago.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Dr. Leist, formerly Chancellor of the Cameroons, who was deposed from office and dismissed the service for cruelties practiced upon natives in his jurisdiction, has gone to Chicago with the intention of settling there and practicing law.

Emperor William at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Emperor and Empress arrived this morning at Potsdam from their trip to the Reichsland. Both are in good health.

SENATOR BRADLEY'S BRIBE STORY

He Tells What the Senator, to Whom $20,000 Was Offered, Told Him in His Store in Brooklyn.

Senator Daniel Bradley, who is running in the Third District, Brooklyn, for re-election on the Democratic Reform Party ticket, explained yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the circumstances of the attempt to bribe a Senator with $20,000 to vote for consolidation in Albany last Winter.

"While the City Magistrates' bill was pending in the Senate," said Senator Bradley, "Senator Cantor came to me one day and said:

"'Father Dan, you're not going to vote to turn out all the Democratic Police Justices in New-York, are you?'

"I said: 'It all depends on circumstances. I think there are many who ought to be turned out, for the evidence given before our committees prove they are rascals, but I don't want to turn out Democrats simply to have Republicans take their places. If you and your men will vote with me against the Consolidation bill I will vote against the City Magistrates' bill.'

"Cantor agreed to that. But the Consolidation bill came up for a vote first, and five Democrats who were pledged to vote against it voted for it. My vote against the bill defeated it. I was mad, and determined to vote for the City Magistrates' bill. When it was up for final action my vote passed it, and the Democratic Police Justices in New-York lost their situations.

"Cantor and the others were angry, but I couldn't help that. A few weeks after the Legislature adjourned a certain Senator visited me at my place of business, in Bridge Street, Brooklyn, and the consolidation question came up in our conversation.

"It was on the day when the sky became so dark about noon—the day Byrnes retired from the New-York Police Department and the Wilson murder was committed. It was just at that hour, too. This Senator said to me:

"'Do you know, Father Dan, that I was offered $20,000 to vote for consolidation? I was. I have not a reputation for honesty, but so help me I refused the bribe, and voted against the bill. It's what I say is not true, may I never leave your place alive!'

"Just then the day became very dark, and I had to light a lamp."

"Do you believe the Senator spoke the truth?" asked the reporter.

"I do," said Senator Bradley. "I asked him who offered him the money, and he refused to tell, but he said that 'Ed' Lauterbach came to Albany with his pockets lined with greenbacks to pass the Consolidation bill."

"Who is the Senator?"

"I cannot tell you that. But I have told you exactly what he said to me."

LIFE STRUGGLE IN ICY WATER

Brennen and Rowling Capsized Off Stratton Point in Darkness—One of Their Rescuers Capsized.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 20.—A small boat containing Frederick Brennen of 502 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, and his brother-in-law, Luke Rowling of the same address, was capsized in Flushing Bay late last night, and the two men were in the water for a long time before being rescued.

Brennen and Rowling hired the boat from Isaac Jones at Flushing Bridge shortly before midnight, intending to spend the remainder of the night fishing out in the bay. While the boat was anchored off the residence of C. A. Van Nostrand, on Stratton Point, a heavy windstorm came up and the craft was overturned. The two men had a terrible struggle in the darkness. The water was very cold, and they quickly became benumbed.

Brennen was the stronger, and he finally managed to get his companion on the bottom of the overturned craft. They both cried for help, and their rescue was due to the wind blowing toward the bridge. It carried their cries in that direction, and they were heard by Edward J. McGrath, mate of the freight propeller L. Boyer, and Dennis J. McCarthy, one of the deckhands. They launched the steamer's small boat and put off in the darkness to find the drowning persons.

The two rescuers rowed about for a long time before they came upon the unfortunate fishermen. When they came up with the capsized boat Rowling was lying unconscious on the bottom of the craft, while Brennen was trying to swim ashore with the boat's line in his mouth. It was very slow work, and he would have perished in a few minutes had not assistance arrived.

The water was very rough at the time, and it was with difficulty that the two rescued men were transferred to the Boyer's boat. While the rescuers were lifting Rowling into their boat a big wave struck it, and McGrath, losing his balance, fell overboard. He was promptly grabbed by his companion and assisted out of the water. When the two half-drowned men had been taken into the boat McGrath started to row ashore. It proved hard work, and when they reached the bridge both Brennen and Rowling were apparently lifeless. A doctor restored them to consciousness after two hours' hard work.

The wetting received by McGrath brought on a heavy cold and symptoms of pneumonia, and to-night he is confined to his berth on the propeller.

Flint's Fine Furniture
for variety, beauty, elegance, and manufacturing price, holds the first place. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NOT FIT TO BE A SENATOR

Dr. Parkhurst Severely Characterizes Candidate Raines.

CALLS HIM REPROBATE AND RENEGADE

A Strong Letter from the Doctor in Response to an Invitation to Take the Stump in Raines's District.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Millard, a prominent and influential Presbyterian clergyman of Naples, Ontario County, extended an invitation on behalf of the Republicans in this vicinity to Dr. Parkhurst to visit this district and aid in the overthrow of John Raines, who is the Republican candidate for the Senate. In his communication to Dr. Parkhurst, he said:

From a Republican standpoint, this man Raines should not be elected and placed where he can again misrepresent his constituents, who have been so traduced, deceived, and humiliated by his conduct in all those reforms inaugurated by you and pledged by our party.

We feel that his nomination was not the expression of the best element of the Republican Party in this district, but was the result of political trade and Platt dictation.

This we intend to resent at the polls.

His disgraceful course last Winter was keenly felt by us here, and we devoutly pray that enough of the thinking Republicans in this Senatorial district will not hesitate to vote to defeat this obnoxious candidate.

Dr. Parkhurst replies that his labors in the interest of reform in the metropolis will prevent his taking an active part in politics outside his own city, and adds:

I wish it were possible for me to take the field outside the city in the manner you suggest—especially in view of the fact that our future condition as a municipality is going to depend in a very large measure upon what our Senators and Assemblymen do at Albany.

It was a fearful outrage which we experienced at the hands of such men as Raines last year in having failed to secure police legislation that should procure for us a reconstructed police force. New-York City would be in an entirely different position to-day had it not been for certain legislative reprobates and renegades of which you have one very brilliant sample in your midst.

I have no personal feeling against Mr. Raines, but Albany ought to help New-York to accomplish this magnificent purpose of reform, and Albany refused to do it, and Raines was one of the refusers.

I feel sure that if the people of your Senatorial district could see things as we see them, and could appreciate the almost helpless condition in which we were left by the wholly-disgraceful action of our Assemblymen and Senators last Winter, they would cordially and as with one mind spring to our relief and see to it that the complexion of the legislation this Winter is of an entirely different cast from that of a year ago.

The correspondence between Dr. Millard and Dr. Parkhurst will be printed in circular form and presented for the consideration of voters in all parts of the county.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

Most of the Cities Show a Falling Off from Last Year's Figures.

TROY, Oct. 20.—The total registration of Troy is 14,672, a falling off of 319 from last year.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 20.—Binghamton's total registration is 8,115, against 8,952 last Fall and 7,655 in 1893.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 20.—The registration here yesterday was 23,533; last year, 23,124.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city is 4,169, a falling off of 232, as compared with a year ago.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 20.—The total registration of Rochester is 31,500, against 31,814 last Fall.

ITHACA, Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city is 2,888, as against 3,193 in 1894 and 3,036 in 1893.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 20.—The total registration in Watertown for 1895 is 4,333, an increase of 14 over last year.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city is 23,492, yesterday's enrollment being 4,419. In the Spring of 1894 the registration was 28,861, and two years ago, when the present State officers were elected, it was 23,766.

NEWBURG, Oct. 20.—The total registration in the City of Newburg is 5,496, as against 5,985 last year.

SARATOGA, Oct. 20.—The complete registration in the thirteen districts of the town of Saratoga Springs is 3,231, representing nearly the entire vote. No official returns have been received from other towns in the county, but reports tend to show that nearly the entire vote has been registered.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 20.—The total registration in this city is 3,699, as compared with 3,823 last year, and 3,742 in 1893.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 20.—The total registration in Plattsburg is 2,400, a falling off of over 200. In the county the total registration will fall at least 600 short of last year.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee sat in his headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and made a show of joy at the results of the registration up the State. Saturday was the last day for registration up the State.

Chairman Hackett said the reports he had received indicated more interest in the election than was usual in an off year.

Of course, in places where there was an unusual interest manifested it was natural for Mr. Hackett to claim this was due to Republicans rather than to Democrats.

Mr. Hackett's figures gave a decrease of 500 in Jamestown, Chautauqua County. That is a Republican stronghold. The Democrats have no candidate for the Senate in that district, the Fiftieth.

In Ogdensburg the registration reported to Mr. Hackett was 2,140, against 2,641 for last year, a decrease of 501. This is in the Republican stronghold of St. Lawrence County. It is a part of the Thirty-second Senatorial District, and here there is no Democratic candidate.

In Poughkeepsie Mr. Hackett's figures showed a decrease of 110. They showed a gain of 300 in Canandaigua. This is the home of Senator Raines. The total for Cortland County was reported equal to the total for last year. In Essex County there was said to be an increase. Rome, which is in Coggeshall's district, was reported to have fallen off 100.

BLANK IN A STATE TICKET.

No Candidate for Attorney General Named by the Populists.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Secretary of State Palmer expects, either to-morrow or Tuesday, to forward to the several counties of the State a list of the candidates, which he is directed by law to certify.

His certificates lack but one name—that of a candidate for Attorney General on the People's ticket. Lawrence J. McParlin, the nominee of the People's Convention, declined, and the committee designated to fill vacancies, although notified several days ago of the vacancy, has not filled it.

If the name of a substitute shall not be received by Tuesday, the notices to County Clerks, the Police Commissioners of New-York, and the Board of Elections of Brooklyn will have to be sent along with the vacancy.

REPUBLICANS AFTER GLEASON.

Trying to Keep Names of the State Nominees off His Ticket.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 20.—Now the Republicans are after Candidate Gleason. They do not want him to have the Democratic State nominees printed on his ticket. They claim that he is not entitled to a complete ticket, and two of their candidates have retained counsel to take the matter into the courts. Hugo Hirsh and William D. Dickie, candidates for Supreme Court Justice on the Republican ticket, have, it is reported in this city to-night, retained counsel and will try and prevent the Gleason party getting a full ballot.

County Clerk John H. Shuttleworth has already announced his intention of giving Candidate Gleason a complete ticket, basing his decision, it is said, on the election laws of last year.

Good Government Indorsements.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 20.—The Good Government Club of Richmond County last evening indorsed the following candidates for local offices: For Assembly—Howard R. Bayne, nominee of the Independent Democrats; District Attorney—George M. Pinney, Republican nominee; Excise Commissioners—Northfield, George Garby, nominated by the Republicans, and indorsed by the Independent Democrats; Castleton, Paul P. Weidmann, Republican nominee; Middletown, Charles De Forest, Republican nominee; Southfield, Thomas Willshaw, nominated by the Independent Democrats, and indorsed by the Republicans; Westfield, R. W. Dixon, Independent Democratic nominee.

VIOLINIST MARSICK ARRIVES

The Famous Musician Lands from La Touraine, Goes to the Windsor, and Talks of America.

Martin Marsick, the famous French violinist, arrived on the French liner La Touraine yesterday. He is going to star through America under the management of N. Herlofsen, and his first appearance will be at Carnegie Music Hall Nov. 1, with Walter Damrosch. He will be there the following night also, and after that will appear in concerts and in special engagements.

This is Marsick's first appearance in America. At the Waldorf, Mr. Herlofsen and his party, consisting of the musician and his wife, received a most cold reception. It was said there that no guests playing the violin or piano were taken. At the Windsor no objection was made. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES chatted with the celebrated violinist shortly after he arrived, and found him an exceedingly pleasant person. His knowledge of English is limited, and he expresses his appreciation of things by vehement gestures and French shrugs.

"I am delighted with the Americans I have seen," he said, "and I feel confident that my tour will be a success." He said his first appearance here had already been made, since he played at a concert on the ship Saturday night.

Marsick was born at Liege, Belgium, but has long been a Parisian. His progress in vocal and instrumental music was astonishingly rapid. When ten years old he took the Solfège prize in his native city. At the age of twelve he was organist of the Liege Cathedral, and sang the soprano solos at the great religious festivals, and his marvelous voice and artistic singing attracted great crowds to the church. At fifteen years of age he went to Paris, friendless and without money, and is now first violinist at the Paris Conservatory of Music, and is famed throughout all Europe.

Mr. Marsick has a wonderful collection of violins, two of which—a Stradiovarius and a Nicolas Amati—are almost priceless in value.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALGIERS, LA.

Seven Hundred Persons Homeless—Property Valued at $400,000 Destroyed—Alleged Incendiarism.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—A fire started in Algiers, opposite this city, at a late hour last night and continued burning until 9 o'clock this morning, when it was got under control, because very little else was left to burn.

Two hundred and twenty houses were burned in all. The fire was confined almost entirely to the resident portion of the town. It is estimated that the loss is fully $400,000.

The fire originated in an Italian's confectionery and fruit store, and everything seems to prove it was incendiary. So intense was the feeling against the suspected man that if he could have been found early this morning he undoubtedly would have been lynched. He was arrested to-day and brought over to New-Orleans for safe keeping.

The Algerian police station, Court House, and jail were burned, together with some of the court records of Algiers. These include court incidents, marriages, &c., for many years past. The Court House was a historic one, having been erected about the year 1808. The greater portion of Algiers at that time was mostly the plantation home of the Duverges. The big room recently used as the third City Court was the family parlor.

A subscription for the relief of the homeless persons, who number about 700, has been started. The public school buildings have been thrown open to them and many have found shelter here.

Thousands went over from New-Orleans to-day to view the ruins. The ferry incline on the Algiers side of the river gave way this afternoon and precipitated probably a hundred persons to the ground. Fortunately the river is low or the accident might have been serious. Five or six only fell into the water, and these were rescued. One young man had his leg broken.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Augustus Loop, N. A.

Henry Augustus Loop died yesterday at Lake George. He was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1831, and received his education in Great Barrington, Mass. He came to this city in 1850, and for years studied art with Henry P. Gray. To continue his art education he went to Paris, and in 1857 began to study in the studio of Thomas Couture.

Mr. Loop returned to New-York City, and in 1861 was elected a member of the National Academy. His work was confined mostly to portraiture. At his studio in this city he painted many notable portraits, among which were those of Worthington Whittredge and Prof. Elias Loomis. Among his ideal pieces were "Undine," "The Summer Moon," "The Dreamer," "At the Spring," and "The Echo."

Mr. Loop married Jannette Shepherd Harrison in New-Haven in 1840.

Mrs. Loop is also an artist and an associate member of the National Academy.

Thomas F. Bisgood.

Thomas F. Bisgood died in Sag Harbor, L. I., yesterday. He had suffered for several weeks from whooping cough, and complications arose resulting in Bright's disease.

Mr. Bisgood was a leading member of the Suffolk County bar, having practiced in Sag Harbor for over twenty-five years. He was the Democratic candidate for County Judge in the last judicial election, and was defeated by Wilmot M. Smith. Lawyer Bisgood was Police Justice of Sag Harbor, Secretary of the Board of Education, and senior Warden of Christ Church for many years.

He was sixty-six years old, having been born in London, England, where his mother still lives. He practiced law in both London and Paris. He leaves a wife and two young children, both boys, besides several children by his first wife. He was married three times.

OBITUARY NOTES.

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THE BRONX PARK GARDEN

Ground Broken at the City's Great Arboretum.

A RAMBLE OF THE TORREY CLUB

The New Botanical Grounds Visited —How the Work Began—An Old Estate to Be Given New Beauties.

The exploration of the site of the new botannical garden at Bronx Park was the object of the visit of the Torrey Club to the park Saturday rather than the collection of botannical specimens.

The warm, clear day called out a large number of botanists, and it was a very good-sized company which followed Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College and the Botanic Garden Committee over the grounds.

Crossing to the outward track of the railroad at Bedford Park Station, the party started across the fields to the left and climbed a knoll of some eminence. This, the highest bit of country for some little distance around, is also the highest spot in the botanic garden, and its centre longitudinally, being just about half way in its three-quarter-mile length. The half-mile width extends to one side. The place is already coming into evidence as a botanic garden.

One of the first things which attracted the attention of the party Saturday was a beautiful maple, with every leaf turned and the whole tree a mass of yellow gold. This was marked with a placard bearing the words:

"New-York Botanic Garden. Sugar Maple —Acer saccharinum—North America."

These placards, which are now to be seen on many of the trees, are the first outward and visible signs to ordinary eyes that the work on the garden has begun.

The first placards were put up this week, and the work is still going on. There are several hundred of them to be placed.

"The first ground in the garden was broken yesterday for a nursery," said Prof. Britton. "This will be only a temporary affair. It takes in an acre of ground. In it will be placed several thousand trees and shrubs ready to set out in different parts of the garden in the Spring.

"The topographical surveyors, who have been at work in the garden since the 1st of September, will finish their work in about two weeks. The work of laying out the roads will then begin."

The surveyors were at work yesterday, and their small stakes in the garden nearly brought several of the party to grief. The party visited about one-fifth of the garden. The route led first through the beautiful hemlock grove, which is at once the pride of the park and of the garden.

"There is a self-grafted tree," said Prof. Britton, pointing to a tall double hemlock. It appeared to be a pair of trees of the same size growing very close together. One trunk was growing from the other down near the root. Nearly half way up the tree the two trunks were connected by a Siamese-twin like growth. There was evidently in the first place a knot or excrescence of some kind on each tree. They have now grown firmly together.

"Mr. Lorillard did not know that he was laying the foundation for a botanic garden when he collected these trees, and had them planted around his house," said one of the visitors as the party reached the old Lorillard mansion. There are twenty-five or thirty valuable specimens of foreign trees around the place. One of the finest of these is a weeping beech, its leaves still green, which stands below the mansion. It is the best specimen of its kind in the country. Its branches droop to the ground, making an inclosure large enough to accommodate a small dinner party. It is evidently a favorite spot for visiting lovers, who have left their initials on the trunk. There is a large maple tree standing just beside but a little below it, which, just now, is a mass of brilliant color. One-half of it is entirely a warm, sunny yellow, and the other side is a brilliant but soft flame color.

"It is very unusual for this variety of maple to turn red," says Dr. H. H. Rusby, Secretary of the Torrey Club, and Professor of Materia Medica, Physiology, and Botany at the New-York College of Pharmacy. The tree is beautiful enough to repay a visit to the park if it had not other attractions.

There is a large sycamore tree on the place, a native of the East—the tree associated with Biblical narratives. It is the history of Zaccheus climbing a sycamore tree which Sunday school teachers sometimes impress upon the minds of their pupils in a rhyme:

Zaccheus, he
Did climb a tree,
His Lord to see.

A big pawlonia tree, now covered with seed pods, is the largest one to be found anywhere around in this part of the country. There is an ailanthus, which earlier in the season is covered with its strong and not very pleasantly scented blossoms. Some 200 feet from the mansion is a white ash tree of unusual size. There are handsome tulip trees, a buckthorn along the side of the road, and the tall chestnut trees scattered here and there were sufficiently attractive to have drawn several parties of chestnuters.

The two weeks which have elapsed since the botanists visited Van Cortlandt Park have made a wonderful difference in the Autumn landscapes. Trees that were fully leaved then are now almost bare, and the foliage slightly tinted has become brilliant. The ground is covered with dried leaves that in the road through the hemlock grove made a soft dun-colored setting for the deep green of the trees.

The prettiest botanical treasures collected Saturday came from Van Cortlandt Park, and were gathered by one of the party who had made a private excursion earlier in the day. They were beautiful fringed gentians, fine large ones, and their discoverer was so generous that there were glasses of them opening to the sunlight yesterday morning in many windows in New-York, Brooklyn, and even New-Jersey.

JULIUS HARBURGER GIVES HIS VIEWS

Accepts the Nomination for County Clerk and Talks on Excise.

The Independent County Organization devoted itself yesterday to making public Julius Harburger's letter of acceptance for the nomination which he had received as its candidate for County Clerk.

Mr. Harburger says in his letter that neither the fusion ticket nor Tammany can show by their votes that they have felt the proper pulse of the people on the excise question. He also says he believes the Independent County Organization will receive the support of a majority of the voters of the city.

Ernest Harvier, interviewing himself yesterday, took great solace out of the reflection that the present ballot law was an excellent one so far as the chances of victory for the independent candidates were concerned.

Judge Alfred Steckler has expressed himself as much elated over the receipt of a resolution passed by the Harlem River Bank Association, assuring him of its support. The managers of the Steckler campaign look upon this as a sign of the growing strength of the organization in Harlem.

The Independent County Organization of the Twelfth Assembly District will have a rally and banner raising to-night at 113 Clinton Street. The object of this is to give the other parties in the district something to think about.

FOOTPADS IN EIGHTH AVENUE

Emery Fox Robbed and One of the Highwaymen Soon Captured.

Emery Fox of 533 West Thirtieth Street was attacked and robbed, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, by Thomas Fenton of 229 West Seventeenth Street. Mr. Fox says that Fenton sprang upon him and, throwing his arm around his neck, attempted to rob him.

A struggle followed, in which the highwayman was getting worsted, when two other roughs came to Fenton's aid. Among them Mr. Fox was overpowered, and a five-dollar bill was taken from his pocket and passed by Fenton to one of the other men. The gang then separated, and Fenton ran in the direction of Ninth Avenue, with Fox following. A policeman joined in the chase, and soon after Fenton was captured.

The highwayman was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, and was held in $1,000 for examination to-morrow.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION CASES

Magistrate Brann Holds Three Men Accused of Preparing to Vote from Houses Not Their Homes.

Philip Worthermer of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street, who was alleged to have registered falsely from 1,391 Avenue A, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

Anthony Harris, colored, was charged with registering from 831 Madison Avenue, the residence of Charles F. Clark. Mr. Clark appeared in Harris's defense, and stated that Harris worked for him last Summer, and he believed that for some time past he had been sleeping with the butler in the house. Magistrate Brann held Harris in $500 bail until Wednesday to enable Mr. Clark to produce the butler. Mr. Clark furnished the bail.

Patrick Cassidy of 420 East Twenty-sixth Street was complained of by Officer Burnham of the East Twenty-second Street Station for falsely registering from 212 West Twenty-sixth Street. Cassidy, who was formerly employed in Bellevue Hospital, is sick in the institution at present, but is a prisoner. Magistrate Brann told the officer to take Cassidy to court as soon as possible.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...5:11	Moon sets...7:16	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:41	10:22	3:30	4:06
Governors Island	10:05	10:40	4:00	4:38
Hell Gate	11:58	12:33	5:28	6:06

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
Algiers	Algiers	Oct. 14
Belgravia	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Ludgate Hill	London	Oct. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 17
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 11
Tauric	Liverpool	Oct. 11

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Adirondack	Port Limon	Oct. 17
Mohawk	London	Oct. 10
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 19
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Oct. 14
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 12

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Alvena	Navassa	Oct. 18
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Oct. 17
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 16
Orizaba	Havana	Oct. 19
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 9
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 16

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 15
Euclid	St. Lucia	Oct. 16
Munchen	Bremen	Oct. 12
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Oct. 12

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 17
Gregory	Barbados	Oct. 17
Khatia	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 19
Wells City	Swansea	Oct. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Allianca	Oct. 21	Colon	Pier 7 N. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Oct. 21	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Exeter City	Oct. 22	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Spain	Oct. 22	London	25 Whit'al St.
Muriel	Oct. 22	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Benmohr	Oct. 22	Leith	29 Broadway.
Port'g'e P'nce	Oct. 22	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Havel	Oct. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Oct. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Oct. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
Maracaibo	Oct. 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Southwark	Oct. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lepanto	Oct. 23	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Alamo	Oct. 23	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lisbonense	Oct. 23	Para	43 Pearl St.
Hesperides	Oct. 23	Puerto Rico	180 Pearl St.
Germanic	Oct. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Philadelphia	Oct. 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Grecian Prince	Oct. 25	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Isleworth	Oct. 25	Chile	47 Cedar St.
Colorado	Oct. 25	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Oct. 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Prins Willem I.	Oct. 26	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Persia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alsatia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Buffalo	Oct. 26	Hull	21-22 State St.
Hekla	Oct. 26	Christiania	28 State St.
Ardandrose	Oct. 26	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Ludgate Hill	Oct. 26	London	21-22 State St.
Fowhatan	Oct. 26	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
State of Cal.	Oct. 26	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 26	London	4 Broadway.
Champagne	Oct. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Leibnitz	Oct. 26	Perna'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Gulf of Akaba	Oct. 26	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Peninsular	Oct. 28	Azores	29 Broadway.
Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Tauric	Oct. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Oct. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	Oct. 29	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Oct. 30	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Belgravia	Oct. 31	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Rotterdam	Oct. 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Martello	Nov. 2	Hull	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Nov. 2	London	21-22 State St.
Picqua	Nov. 2	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
France	Nov. 2	London	15 Whit'al St.
Saale	Nov. 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Tijomo	Nov. 2	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Mobile	Nov. 2	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Georgia	Nov. 2	Stettin	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Nomadic	Nov. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Alesia	Nov. 5	Barcelona	17 South St.
Dona Maria	Nov. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Rialto	Nov. 6	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Lahn	Nov. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gartrik	Nov. 7	Antwerp	Basse & Sevan.
Niagara	Nov. 7	Nassau	113 Wall St.
St'e of Neb'ka	Nov. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ohio	Nov. 9	Hull	21-22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	Nov. 9	Perna'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Massachusetts	Nov. 9	London	4 Broadway.
Terrier	Nov. 9	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Delcomyn	Nov. 9	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Anchoria	Nov. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	Nov. 9	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Irrawaddy	Nov. 9	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Finance	Nov. 11	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Russ'n Prince	Nov. 11	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Georgic	Nov. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Boston City	Nov. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Spree	Nov. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Peconic	Nov. 13	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Camatense	Nov. 13	Para	113 Pearl St.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Nov. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Nov. 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 16	Hull	21-22 State St.
Marengo	Nov. 16	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Olbers	Nov. 16	Manchest'r	Busk & Jevons.
Prins W'm II.	Nov. 16	Haiti	32 Beaver St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Oct. 20.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Oct. 1, via Swansea, with mdse to J. W. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Oct. 9 via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M. 19th.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Sanderson, Hamburg Sept. 28, via Newcastle Oct. 1, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 19th.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Pembridge, (Br.,) Millett, Sourabaya Aug. 3, via St. Michaels Oct. 1, with sugar to Brown Brothers—vessel to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Oct. 12, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 1:05 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Wards, Genoa Sept. 16, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

Ship Margaretha, (Ger.,) Koster, Hamburg 66 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Brig Leonora, Sartis, Santa Cruz, Cuba, 28 ds, with cedar and mahogany to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., fresh, southwest, clear.

Sailed.

SS Mohican, for Baltimore; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam; Ciudad Condal, for Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz.

Ship Alexanden Gibson, for San Francisco.

Bark British Army, for Blave.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York Oct. 12, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam Oct. 19 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, from Hull Oct. 19 for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Oct. 5 for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Oct. 8, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York Oct. 12 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 9:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Glenogle, (Br.,) Capt. Glasson, from New-York Sept. 10, via Jeddah, for Japanese and Chinese ports, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York Oct. 12, arr. at Havre to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires to place a faithful young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family. Apply at 8 West 47th St., between 10 and 4 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; best of city references. J. B., 150 East 52d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; willing to assist the butler; best of city reference given. Call, Monday, 125 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid; also willing to wait on lady; first-class city references. E. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North of Ireland girl as chambermaid and seamstress; private family; three years' city references. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting in a small family; good city reference. J. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; willing to assist with waiting in private family; two years' best city references. M. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class; willing to assist with waiting, if required; can be highly recommended. 949 6th Av., Kirwan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; has five years' city reference. O. S., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 16 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young North of Ireland girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Advertiser, care of Fox, 208 West 67th St.

COOK.—By competent woman (German) as good plain cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 342 East 56th St., Letter Box 8.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 224 West 61st St. Mrs. Hogan.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; best references; wages, $18. Box 2, 342 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two competent young girls; one as chambermaid; the other as waitress or chambermaid; best city references. N. K., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; to assist with other work if required; best city reference. Advertiser Payne, care of Mrs. Vance, 206 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; or good plain laundress and chambermaid. 247 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 226 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best reference. 112 East 32d St., Henerbree's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference. 1,329 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with waiting; private family; references. 147 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 554 West 42d St., Mrs. Burke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By experienced young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Present employer's, 4 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl; excellent reference. 38 West 32th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid with city reference; would wait on lady. 35 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best city reference from last place. M. C., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good city reference. K. D., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Canadian as chambermaid and do sewing; long city reference. E. A., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; best city references from last place. M. C., 758 6th Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; other as kitchenmaid or help with any kind of work. 351 East 53d St., McSovern's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; can do chamberwork and waiting; small American family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 225 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French American in private family; will assist with other work; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a young girl, or chamberwork and to do plain sewing; personal city reference. M. S., 355 West 145th St., the Westminster.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By young German lady with best references from Germany and America, as companion or governess in good family. 220 East 18th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a well-educated young Frenchwoman (afternoons disengaged) as companion or reader; references. Mademoiselle, 1,227 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a refined German lady to lady, children, or invalid; speaks French; good packer, traveler, and seamstress; best references. N. N., Box 103, 92 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class plain cook; can cook meat and game of every kind; excellent cake and pie, and all kinds of desserts; has very satisfactory reference; would prefer a nice family to high wages. 247 East 37th St.

COOK, &c.—BUTLER, &c.—By respectable young Swedish couple without children; wife as cook, laundress, or chambermaid; man as butler, valet, footman, or generally useful man; best of references; no objection to country. P. Peterson, 145 8th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Two young girls together; one cook and laundress, the other chambermaid and waitress, or any kind work together; good references. Call, Sunday and Monday, 142 West 62d St., Mackle's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat young girl as cook and laundress, or general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; best references; wages, $40. French Cook, 162 West 32d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By colored woman in private family; city reference. Jackson, 205 West 61st St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in a private family; best city references; three years in last place. 136 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—By Protestant; understands dinners, luncheons, &c.; also excellent plain dishes; personal city references. Mary, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. 530 3d Av.; ring two bells.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 230 West 18th St., rear.

COOK.—English; family cook; in country, where good cooking is required; reference; no cards. G. L., Box 832 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in a private family; best city reference. K. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $40. A. J., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family; competent, trustworthy, respectable; highest personal reference; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly experienced; leaving on account of family breaking up. 69 Irving Place.

COOK.—By a competent woman; willing to do plain washing; city reference. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent German girl as good cook and laundress, in small American family; best reference. 106 West 63d St., rear; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; small washing; good reference. 210 East 88th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; good reference; city or country. B., 227 East 28th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl; first-class plain cook and laundress; two years' first-class city references from last employer. 303 West 82d St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; excellent baker; first-class meats and desserts. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; two years' reference from present employer. 31 East 44th St.

COOK.—As good cook; assist with washing; best city reference. 130 West 31st St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; best city reference. 327 East 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman; first-class cook; private family; plain or fancy cooking; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, game, boning, larding; excellent baker; bread, cake, pastry; all kinds desserts; willing and obliging; best city reference. 111 West 15th St., rear.

COOK, &c.—MAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls, one as first-class cook or laundress; competent in both branches; the other as chambermaid or waitress; good sewer; excellent city references. K. L., 162 East 23d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters in a private family; always lived together; one as cook; thoroughly understands her business; other as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; best city reference. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as plain cook and laundress, and one as chambermaid and waitress; private family; references from present employer. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 307 West 89th St.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; dinner and lunch parties; city references from last employer; wages, $35. Call, Monday, 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as cook in private family, also young girl as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred; together or separate; best city reference. M. Y., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. K., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by thoroughly competent Englishwoman; understands all kinds of roasts and games; desserts; good bread and biscuit-maker; marketing if desired; best of city references. 256 East 39th St., first bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as experienced cook; salary, $40; one as first-class laundress; salary, $25. Call, for three days, at 309 East 29th St., care of Hansen.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as excellent cook, other as excellent waitress; six years' reference from present employers. Call, Monday, 15 West 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; understands both plain and fancy cooking; competent to take entire charge; best of city reference. 680 Park Av.

COOK.—By a young, respectable girl as excellent cook in a private American family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $25. A. J. G., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady wishes situation for an excellent German laundress who is disengaged two days in the week. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman, experienced cleaner, to go out by the day; knows every branch; best city references. C. O., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman wishes stores, flats, or offices to clean. M. B., 306 West 35th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—In private family; by respectable woman in need, housecleaning or do plain sewing; references. Personal, 176 East 85th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young American woman to go out housecleaning by the day or week; best reference. Mary A. Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart woman, two days' work a week sweeping and cleaning. Widow, 1,026 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day cleaning or washing; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 773 Columbus Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day; housework or laundry work. 313 East 59th St. Murphy.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made at shortest notice; latest Parisian Fall styles; dresses and capes made over equal to new; also competent person by day; work shown. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; to take work home or by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fine dressmaker; ladies' tailor-made suits and misses' evening costumes; reasonable; fit, style guaranteed; also thorough dressmaker by day. 438 6th Av., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dreden, makes gowns from $10 to $12 in the latest style; first-class fitter and trimmer; city references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Pingat and Pinchon; by day; private families; competent in all branches; wants few more customers; unexceptionable references. Moderate, 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening, street gowns tastefully made; also tailor costumes at short notice; moderate prices. Josephine Thibaud, 74 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class expert skirt hanger; long-waist fit; costume complete, two days; skirt, one day; help; good sewer; work guaranteed. Akerley, 591 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wishes customers by day; perfect cut and fit guaranteed. 131 West 35th St. Duchardt.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; cannot be excelled in cutting or fitting; best references. Call, Monday, at 6 West 90th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By educated French Protestant as governess or companion; best city references. M. F., Swiss Home, 108 2d Av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her North German governess, whom she can highly recommend and who can be seen at 13 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German, to take entire charge of children; speaking French; good sewer; four years' references. B. S., Box 200, 92 East 14th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework or chamberwork; best city reference. 249 West 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaking German, French, Italian, and English; willing to travel; good packer; or maid and seamstress to grown children. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 11 East 63d St., between 10:30 and 1 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her duties; good hairdresser and packer; no cards; best city references. Maid, hair store, 822 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl; first-class dressmaker; excellent hairdresser; first-class city reference from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced in every particular; reference from best of families. Miss Lizzie, 475 West 150th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands dressmaking and packing; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. A. B., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. J. D., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. T. E., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; middle-aged; good hairdresser and sewer; best references. Advertiser, 206 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; understands hairdressing, &c.; best city reference. 707 6th Av., from 11 to 5.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good references. M. B., 104 West 40th

TURNER BUST UNVEILED

Long Island Catholics Honor the Memory of Their Pioneer.

ONE THOUSAND CHILDREN PARADE

Three Bishops at the Exercises—Veil Drawn Aside by Grandchildren of Turner—W. J. Carr's Address.

The bronze bust, a memorial of Peter Turner, through whose agency the first Catholic church on Long Island was built, was unveiled in the churchyard of St. James Pro-Cathedral, in Jay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Fully 8,000 persons participated in the services, and three prominent Bishops occupied seats upon the platform. They were Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, and Bishop Michaud of Burlington, Vt.

The bust is one and a half life size, and is the work of William Clarke Noble of this city. It is said to be a magnificent work of art. It stands on a granite pedestal, six feet high, which is on a mound just inside the churchyard railing at Jay and Chapel Streets.

On the granite pedestal are three tablets. On the side facing Jay Street is this inscription:

> To the memory of Peter Turner, who on Jan. 1, 1822, organized, with his seventy fellow-Catholics, for the purchase of this ground, on which the first Catholic church on Long Island was erected.
> Born 1787—Died 1863.

On the Chapel Street side of the pedestal is the following:

> "In the first place, we want our children instructed in the principles of your Holy religion."—Peter Turner.
>
> Thousands of Catholic children have helped to erect this memorial as a grateful tribute to the man who made Catholic education the first reason for the establishment of a church in Brooklyn.

On the reverse of the pedestal and facing the church is this inscription:

> Erected through the efforts of the Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society, October, 1895.

Bishop McDonnell presided at the unveiling, and there were a number of distinguished clergymen and laymen upon the platform. Among the latter was Mayor Schieren.

The Protectory Band played several inspiring airs and led the procession of nearly 1,000 children, who carried American flags.

When the procession came in view there was a great crush of people anxious to see it, and the police had a hard task to keep the space open for the children to move toward the platform.

Several women and children were crushed and slightly injured during the struggle. Fred Ward, eight years old, who was standing with his mother in front of the iron railing, was knocked down, and would in all probability have been crushed to death had not Sheriff Buttling, who was on the platform, cleared the railing at a jump, and picked up the boy in his arms. He then dropped the boy inside the yard. The youngster escaped with slight bruises.

John Rand, nine years old, was also knocked down, and, his head striking the curbstone, he received a scalp wound.

Mrs. James Manning, owing to the crush, fainted, and was taken to her home, 242 Jay Street.

The children assembled around the platform and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which Sarah and May Turner, grandchildren of Peter Turner, unveiled the bronze memorial.

William J. Carr delivered the oration. He said:

> It was no desire to spend their lives in sunny ease, among idyllic scenes, which brought to Brooklyn the pioneers of our faith. Toilers, all of them, plain, simple folk, God-fearing men and women, such material as the Master once gathered around Him, and from whose ranks He sent forth his apostles. For years they struggled on as best they could without a church of their own in which to worship. Occasionally mass was said in Brooklyn; but attendance at regular services required a trip across the primitive ferry to New-York City, and then a long walk across town to old St. Peter's or St. Patrick's. Too few and too poor to build for themselves, they yet found within their little store a widow's mite for the church building funds of their more favored fellows in other places.
>
> On Jan. 1, 1822, a call went out among them for a meeting. It was written by one humble Irishman to another. In style it was terse, direct, and masterly in its simplicity. If, as the French say, "The style is the man," then its author was a man of exaltation of spirit and of delicate refinement of thought. It speaks in almost the tone of inspiration.
>
> Of the society which undertook the work, George S. Wise was President, William Purcell Treasurer, Peter Turner Secretary, and John Kenny, Nicholas Stafford, Joseph Keeve, and Dennis Murphy acted with them as Trustees, and James Freel, Quinton Sullivan, James Rose, Darby Dawson, and George McCloskey were members of the Building Committee.
>
> As we study the history of this undertaking, which began so modestly, we see that the pioneers were grouped around one master spirit. His was the voice to summon them to action, his the restless energy that hurried on the fruition. His memory we meet here to-day to honor.
>
> Thus to-day, amid the material splendors of our church in this diocese, the old days of the simple founders come back to our imagination full of poetic loveliness. These plain men, working "in the name of the Lord," grow by contrast with us, less virile in our faith, less simple in our life. Feeling quite inferiority, we have set up this stone as a testimony thereof. Peace be with them.

The Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese, presented the bronze tablet to Bishop McDonnell, who received it in behalf of the diocese.

The children then sang "Holy Lord, We Praise Thy Name," and the benediction was pronounced.

MUCH BUILDING AT LONG BRANCH

New Cottages to be Constructed and Others to be Altered.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 20.—The builders and mechanics are rejoicing at this place over the large building boom which they are having. Not for many years has the prospect looked so bright as at the present time. There will be fully a quarter of a million dollars expended here on erecting cottages, &c., between now and the opening of next season, a number of them already being under way.

Those who are erecting cottages and others who are anticipating doing so are Richard Deeves of New-York, who will build a cottage costing about $20,000; Mrs. Norman L. Munro, three cottages, costing about $50,000; Mrs. M A. Fitzgerald, three cottages, about $50,000; Peter Banner, one cottage, $20,000; V. Henry Rothschild, three cottages, about $40,000; Adolph Lewisohn, who will rebuild the Childs cottage at a cost of about $15,000; James H. Peters, two cottages, $20,000, and George M. Pullman, who will put an addition to his cottage costing about $8,000. A number of other cottagers who summer here propose putting extensive additions to their cottages, all of which are to be in readiness by the opening of next season.

Assaulted a Patron of the Show.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—George E. Mitchell, the husband of Minnie Lester, who played at the Liscomb Opera House last week, was arrested here last night, charged with assaulting Mrs. C. Tronson, a highly respected Rondout woman, as she was about to enter the theatre. The evening's entertainment was delayed, while Mitchell paid a five-dollar fine to settle the trouble, which arose out of a mistake in the sale of tickets at the box office.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOP BOTTOM, Penn., Oct. 20.—Fire to-day destroyed the following property: G. F. Tiffany's four-story block, in which were his hardware store and M. A. Blair's drug store, and the upper portion of which consisted of dwelling apartments; a barn owned by G. F. Tiffany, a dwelling and barn owned by C. H. Stevens, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a large quantity of feed, wool, and furniture.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 20.—The village of Riverside, a small place of 150 inhabitants, was completely wiped out by fire last night. The loss is placed at $6,000.

SALOON AND MAN ARE WRECKED

Richard Reddington and Broker John Luper Prosecute Each Other in the Yorkville Police Court.

The proprietor of a wrecked saloon and the owner of a wrecked face stood opposite each other before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and each tried to show that the other was the cause of his injuries.

The saloon keeper was Richard Reddington, whose place of business is at 1,469 Broadway. In a fight there late Saturday night the big mirror back of the bar was smashed, as was a quantity of glassware. Reddington says his loss amounts to $300. In the same fight John Luper, a broker, whose home is at 101 West Eighty-third Street, had one eye tightly closed, the other one badly damaged, received half a dozen cuts on the head, and had his clothes nearly torn from his body. He says Reddington and his barkeeper, Joseph Tierney, caused his injuries. In turn, they say Luper smashed the mirror and the glassware.

However the facts may be, Luper was found outside the saloon by Policeman Finnegan. He was cut and bleeding, and on Reddington's request was locked up.

When the case came up before Magistrate Brann, Reddington and Tierney were on hand to prosecute. They said Luper had been in the saloon several times during the evening, and had got drunk. He came in alone, they said, shortly before closing time, and asked for more liquor. They claimed they refused to give it to him, and that then, shouting he would have revenge, he threw several packages at the mirror, breaking it and the glassware. Then they put Luper out of the saloon.

"But we didn't do a thing to him, your Honor," protested Reddington.

"It doesn't look as though you did," said Magistrate Brann, as he surveyed Luper's battle-scarred person.

Luper's story put a different phase on the fight. He said he had gone into the saloon with a friend who had quarreled with Reddington. They went away, and Luper says, when he came back alone Reddington tried to resume the quarrel.

"I would not stand the abusive language," said Luper, "and I answered back. The next thing I knew I was hit with something, and both Reddington and Tierney attacked me. I had the bundle in my hand, and when they came for me I threw the bundle at Reddington. Instead of hitting him, it broke the mirror. Then I was knocked down and kicked and dragged about the floor. Finally they threw me into the street, where I was knocked down again and kicked and pounded.

"After they had gone back into the saloon, and I was trying to get the blood out of my eyes, Policeman Finnegan came along and arrested me."

At the conclusion of Luper's testimony, his lawyer, Charles E. Daniels, made complaint against Reddington and Tierney, and the latter were arrested for assault. Magistrate Brann tried to get the men to drop the case and settle it out of court.

"But my client's saloon is a wreck," said Reddington's lawyer.

"And my client is a wreck," said Lawyer Daniels.

Magistrate Brann hesitated and then continued the case until Wednesday.

"By that time both of you may cool off," he said. "You are respectable men, and you ought to come to some settlement outside of a police court."

G. A. R. U. CLAIMS TO HAVE MADE BIG GAINS

Chairman Says Dissatisfied German Republicans Refuse to Register.

The campaign headquarters of the German-American Reform Union had almost as many visitors yesterday as on a week day. It was reported that 1,640 new members had joined the organization since last Tuesday, when the rival organization was formed.

Carl Lewenstein, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, said from information which had reached him many German Republicans were refusing to register, because they would not vote for either the fusion or the Tammany ticket. Mr. Lewenstein thought this was one substantial reason for the falling off in the first two days' registration below Fourteenth Street.

There was great rejoicing over the return of Dr. Solow, the President of the Fourth Assembly District organization. Dr. Solow was only five days with the Citizens' Union, and ascribed his return to the elder organization as due to the sentencing of a woman to three months' imprisonment by Justice Jerome for a breach of the excise laws.

An interview with Emanuel Picko was given out by the Press Bureau of the German-American Reform Union yesterday on the effect of the strict enforcement of the Sunday law on cigarmakers.

Mr. Picko is the Superintendent of a cigar manufacturing firm, which employs 1,200 hands. He voted the Republican ticket for twenty-two years, and was President of one of the largest Hebrew fraternal orders for some years.

His experience since the Sunday laws have been strictly enforced has been that more men have been suffering from alcoholism on Mondays than was formerly the case, and that he has had to discharge several of his best hands in consequence. He explains this by the fact that men who wish to drink on Sundays now buy more ardent spirits, or buy their beer by the keg, and are thus liable to use stimulants to excess.

Preparations for the great parade and mass meeting in Cooper Union, to be held on Oct. 31, are still going on. William Steinway is mentioned as the probable Chairman. The whole display will be under the joint auspices of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, and the German-American Reform Union.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair weather, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, slight rise in temperature, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair weather, slightly warmer, light, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, rain in southern portion, increasing northeasterly winds, probably dangerous on the south coast. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds on the coast. There is a storm south off Cuba which is likely to cause dangerous weather in the Gulf within the next two days.

WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, east to south winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, south to west winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except light local snows on the lakes, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair and slightly warmer, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, preceded by light local snow at lake stations, westerly winds, slightly warmer. UPPER MICHIGAN, light local snows, followed by fair weather, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WISCONSIN, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southwesterly. IOWA and MINNESOTA, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southwesterly. MISSOURI, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southern portion. KANSAS, fair, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in southern, colder in northern portions Monday night.

Signals are displayed at Key West and Jupiter. The barometer has fallen from the central valleys westward to the Pacific coast and has risen slowly on the Atlantic coast. Fair weather has prevailed except in the lake regions, where light local snows are reported, with temperature generally below freezing. Heavy rains and brisk northeasterly winds are reported from Southern Florida, and there are some indications of a disturbance to the south of Cuba which is likely to cause dangerous gales in the Gulf. The barometer is lowest north of Montana and relatively high in the Southwest and at Central Rocky Mountain stations. It is decidedly colder on the Atlantic coast and warmer in the central valleys. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the last twelve hours: Jupiter, 1.84.

Sympathetic Attack.

From Truth.

Cholly (reading paper)—Gwacius! The Pwince of Wales has a cold.

Chappie—My goodness! Send out for some cough medicine, deah boy, for both of us.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 36th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. MAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY. Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

CAN SNUG HARBOR SAILORS VOTE?

Appeal to be Taken from Justice Gaynor's Adverse Decision—Is the Constitution Retroactive?

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 20.—The contest over the right of the 700 or 800 inmates of Sailors' Snug Harbor to vote in Richmond County has not been entirely settled by the decision of Justice Gaynor. The politicians are still disputing over the matter, and the old sailors are very indignant at being disfranchised.

The clause of the Constitution which provides that the inmates of institutions supported wholly or partly by charity shall not gain or lose a residence by reason of their being inmates of such an institution was drawn largely to meet the case of the inmates of the Harbor. The property of the institution comprises one election district in the village of New-Brighton, in which the only voters are the inmates and some forty officers and resident employes.

The election officers were all inmates, and upon the suit brought by the Good Government Club Justice Gaynor enjoined the inmates from acting as such election officers, upon the ground that they were not qualified voters in the district. The result was that on the first two registry days there was no registry board in the Harbor district and no voters were registered.

Employes in the Harbor were sworn last Friday as a Board of Registration, and as soon as they opened for business the old sailors presented themselves and demanded to be registered. Their names were recorded under challenge after a wordy war between lawyers representing the Good Government Club and the regular Democratic organization. The word "challenged" was marked after the name of each inmate on the registry list, and the words "for challenge" after the name of each of the officers and employes of the institution, and the dispute will again be brought before one of the Supreme Court Justices of the Second District by an application to have the names of the old sailors stricken from the registry list.

It is claimed for the inmates of the Harbor that the provision of the Constitution, while applicable to all inmates hereafter admitted to the institution, is not retroactive, and that all who had been inmates for a year before the provision of the new Constitution became effective had acquired a residence at that place, and, having no other home, cannot be disfranchised. It is said that an appeal is to be taken from Justice Gaynor's decision upon those grounds.

BELIEVE HIM A PROFESSIONAL

The O'Dowd Burglar Remanded—His Supply of Pawn Tickets.

The burglar, who gave the name of John Smith, and who was arrested Saturday afternoon after entering the apartments of George O'Dowd, 697 Third Avenue, and assaulted Mr. O'Dowd and his wife when they tried to capture him, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

The policeman who made the arrest asked Magistrate Brann to remand Smith until to-day, which the Magistrate did.

Smith is believed to be a professional burglar, and may be implicated in other burglaries, as a number of pawn tickets were found in his pocket.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Dowd, who were knocked down a flight of stairs by Smith, were present in court.

Adams Express Clerks May Strike.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 20.—The thirty bill clerks employed on the Adams Express freight piers in this city complain of the long hours they are compelled to work. They say that they have to begin at 6:30 A. M. and do not finish until 11:30 P. M. For this they are paid from $50 to $70 a month.

They held a meeting to-day and decided to ask the company to reduce their hours of service. If the request be refused they will strike.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Oct. 20.—Oscar Slack, alias H. T. Floyd, a telegraph operator, is under arrest charged with stealing several thousand dollars from an express company at Weatherford, Texas, five years ago. Large rewards offered by the company and the Governor of Texas failed to effect his arrest until last night.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 20.—At Dingers, Logan County, yesterday, William Demeron was attacked by two sisters named Hance. The women succeeded in throwing him down and then cut his throat. Death resulted in ten minutes. The cause of the crime is not known.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A man, apparently about thirty-eight years old, was found dead to-day at East Syracuse with a bullet hole in his temple and a revolver in his hand. It is believed that the man was a participant in the recent canal riots at Tonawanda.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction: reasonable fee; term begins now.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. Sixth year begins Oct. 28th, at the New University Building, Washington Sq. East, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. For scholarship and further particulars apply to the Lecturer, Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Special trains of magnificent Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals for California. The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holder **entire freedom of movement** on the Pacific Coast and for the return trip. They may be used on **any regular train until July, 1896, or on our own special Vestibuled trains with personal escort. Choice of routes** for the outward and return trip. These tours are intended principally for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Tours to Atlanta Exposition, Florida, Cuba, Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Europe, including Russia, &c., &c., in season.

Independent **Railroad** and **Steamship** Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book mentioning particular information desired.

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31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, N. Y.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TEN PAGES.

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

ABANDONED HIS YOUNG BOY

William Dietz Left His Child in This City and Failed to Call or Care for Him.

Agents King and Pisarra of the Gerry society, who are stationed at the Harlem Police Court, arrested William Dietz, twenty-nine years old, of 17 Newtown Street, Astoria, in Newtown, L. I., yesterday, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Flammer and indorsed by Justice Smith of Queens County, for abandoning his three-year-old boy, "Willie," in this city.

Mrs. Short of 622 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street took the child to the Harlem Court several days ago, and it has been at the rooms of the Gerry society, on Twenty-third Street, since. She said that Dietz took the boy to her Sept. 23 and asked her to keep him for a few days, as the woman who had kept him previously had been neglecting him. She told him that she would keep the boy for a week, but that he must take him away at the end of that time, as she wanted to go to Kentucky. Dietz, she said, promised to do so.

A warrant was issued for Dietz, but the agents had trouble finding him. He had told Mrs. Short that he kept a saloon in Astoria, and was an inventor besides. King and Pisarra hunted Astoria over, and finally located the man.

Dietz says that he is the inventor of a new changeable gear for bicycles, for which he expects to receive $5,000 this week. A letter inviting him to come to New-York to arrange for a business deal in regard to one of his inventions was sent him, and he came over, but became suspicious in time to avoid being caught.

The agents finally went to Astoria for him and got a local Justice to indorse their warrant. He was arrested, brought here, and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Mrs. Short says he has never paid her any money for keeping the boy. Dietz tried to get the child committed to an institution last January, but gave a wrong address for himself and the commitment was refused.

Dietz, who is a carpenter, lived at his father's house in Astoria. He is a widower. He says he has written many letters suggesting improvements in the Street Cleaning Department to Mayor Strong, and that the suggestions have been followed out.

Dietz will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

I.—IN SMALL FAMILY; DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board; references. 38 West 70th St.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite, two sunny rooms, second floor, newly renovated, and handsomely furnished; also back parlor, with board; references.

132½ EAST 19th ST., NEAR IRVING Place and Gramercy Park.—Handsomely furnished, newly fitted up rooms, with board; table and service exceptionally good; table board supplied; references exchanged.

ADULT FAMILIES SEEKING LUXURY OF hotel living with home privacy can find it in refined private house, 70th St., West, near Park and L station; best references given and required. A. G. M., advertising office, 1,242 Broadway.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR COlumbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Board Wanted.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for five adults. Send answers immediately M., 985 8th Av.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

7th AV., 47, NEAR 14th ST.—Clean, pleasant rooms; parlors; physician's rooms; new management.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

30th ST., 7 EAST.—Large front room to let to one or two gentlemen.

35 WEST 38th.—Large furnished back room; running water; suitable for two gentlemen.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Two square rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Three-window room; neatly furnished; all improvements; upright piano; moderate price.

48th ST., 46 WEST.—Front or rear room for gentleman; private bath; family two.

64th ST., 187 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern improvements; central and finely located; gentlemen; references.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; singly or en suite; select location; references.

117 EAST 59th ST., NEAR PARK Av.—Handsomely furnished bachelor apartments, singly or en suite; parlor floor, particulary adapted to doctor's use; a competent man in attendance; breakfast served; references exchanged.

124 EAST 29th ST.—A large back parlor; southern exposure; suitable for dentist or physician; in home with owner.

316 EAST 57th ST.—Handsome front room and bedrooms, with bath; moderate. SIMON.

BACHELORS WISHING APARTMENTS IN first-class private house, near clubs, willing to pay for best accommodations. Address X., 397 5th Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 830.—Handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or single; first-class appointments; private house; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; private bath; references.

Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED—Gentleman, wife and daughter (12 years) want floor of four rooms, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping, "dinners out;" private house with owner preferred; rent must be moderate; quiet location, between 59th and 116th St.; references given and required. Box 225, York Harbor, Me.

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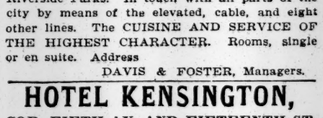
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.
(One block east of Union Square.)
A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

Autumn Resorts.



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NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
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Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10TH SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.

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CISSY F

SPOILS SYSTEM THE FOE

Prof. Felix Adler Criticises Compromises of the Fusion Ticket.

GOOD GOVERNMENT TENETS PRAISED

Not "Anything to Beat Tammany," but "Anything to Preserve the Moral Force of the Community."

Prof. Felix Adler's first Sunday lecture of the season before the Society for Ethical Culture was delivered in Carnegie Hall yesterday, and the subject, "Perils of the Political Reform Movement," was treated as follows:

"The importance of the approaching election is due to its bearings on the progress of the reform movement in New-York. The number of political offices for which the citizens will vote is small. Whether one party or the other will gain the victory, its power will not directly be greatly increased. The interest excited is due entirely to the moral effect which it is supposed that the victory on one side or the other will have.

"The question at issue, therefore, is seen at the outset to be largely a moral question. There are two pending lists of candidates submitted to our choice. The one represents the evil conditions and influences against which the mass of our citizens arose in protest a year ago. To support the candidates on that list is impossible, for to do so would be to sanction the evils for which they stand.

"But how is it with the other list? Can we, in view of the fact that a moral effect is to be produced, lend it our support? Even the eminent men who were instrumental in constructing that list acknowledge that it is not an ideal one, and, if one may venture to read between the lines, seem hardly to be entirely satisfied with the labor of their hands.

"But we are told in the language of Burke that all government rests on compromise, that it is impossible in the realm of practical affairs to live up to an ideal standard, that concession is indispensable to progress.

"The doctrine of compromise is one of first-rate importance, but it is equally important that the limits within which compromise is legitimate, and beyond which it is illicit, should receive the studious attention of conscientious men.

"Compromise is a tool which we cannot be without, but it is a dangerous tool, and therefore it is all the more necessary that it should be handled with caution.

"I shall consider two situations in which compromise appears to be legitimate. The one is when a group of persons who are obliged to act in concert hold a common principle, but are at variance as to the measures by which their principle is to be carried out. They agree as to the end, but disagree as to the means.

"Now, in such a case, concession is in order. No individual or set of individuals are justified in setting up their opinion on purely technical questions against the collective judgment of the majority of their fellows, but there is always this proviso to be borne in mind, that if the means are clearly and palpably inconsistent with the end, concession is not legitimate, for to adopt such means would be to prove unfaithful to the end, to desert the very principle for the sake of which common action is undertaken.

"Again, opposing parties may agree as to certain measures while they differ on general questions of principle, and combinations or coalitions may be entered into for the purpose of promoting such specific measures.

"Nor are these coalitions to be characterized as immoral, for the same means may lead to different ends. Thus, in the French Chamber of Deputies, the extreme Radicals and the Ultramontanes have repeatedly combined to overthrow a Ministry hostile to both, or to secure the passage of a law equally in the interest of both. Compromise of this kind is proper because the parties combining remain true to the principles to which they are pledged.

"The rule, then, which we should advocate is that concession is permissible, never as to principles themselves, but only as to the means which conduce to the realization of principles, and that such concession is excluded when the means proposed are obviously such as to defeat the principle.

"Now to apply this rule to the list of candidates to which the friends of reform are asked to give their support. What is the principle to which we are pledged? That of a non-partisan administration of municipal office. And why do we care for this principle? Because it involves the interests of life and health, the interests of purity and justice; because upon its acceptance depends the impartial meting out of justice, the restraint of vice, the proper care of the city's wards in the Departments of Charities and Correction, the sanitary condition of our schoolhouses.

"Non-partisanship, then, is not a business issue—it is a moral issue. This is the end to which the reform party is pledged, for the sake of which it exists.

"And what have been the means taken to secure this end? The chiefs of certain political organizations were called together, they were invited to name the candidates acceptable to them. The leading political office on that ticket was demanded for one on the express ground that the patronage of that office was wanted for his partisan followers. The abolition of the spoils system was the end, the recognition of the spoils system was the means.

"I submit that this is a case where the means adopted were diametrically opposed to the end in view; that to sanction such means, to support such a ticket by our vote, is to abandon the very principle for which we care.

"But it is said that, after all, we must depend on the aid of the existing organizations if we would achieve even a measure of success; that we cannot do without allies in this fight; that we must concentrate our attack on the foe that is most strongly intrenched, and that, later on, we can turn the points of our swords against our present auxiliaries.

"I do not pretend to any political sagacity above the common, but I am astonished that this specious plea should pass current with not a few of our citizens.

"Let us only enlarge our horizon a little, let us look beyond the present election. Suppose that, with the help of one group of partisans, we have routed another group. Will those whom we shall have helped to power be less partisan in character, after the election, than before?

"Already they are flouting the spoils principle in our faces; already the fruits of last year's victory have been partly wrested from our grasp. The very Legislature that was expected to help on the work of reform has placed the most serious obstructions in the path.

"It is not likely, then, that those whom we helped to power will disavow their partisan traditions. We shall have changed masters, but the system of servitude will still remain.

"But it is said that our new masters are partisans of the milder, less offensive kind, that they are men of better education, of culture, and of unblemished private character, but is their partisanship less to be feared on that account? Are men of such description less likely, in the sphere of politics, to stoop, either directly or through their tools, to the basest devices to engage in the most insidious plots against the public welfare? Does not the history of the City of Philadelphia show that the despotism of the machine may be just as relentless, just as odious, when controlled by members of one political party as by those of another?

"We are instructed, however, that when such a condition of things shall have come to pass, we shall then turn out the new enemy. But in order to do so we must again seek alliances. And in what quarter shall we look for them? We shall have to combine with Tammany Hall or its successors. Do not let us heap invectives too freely on Tammany Hall. We must not injure the feelings of our prospective friends of next year or the year after.

"And when will this process ever cease? When will partisanship ever become so attenuated as to taper off into non-partisanship?

"Never. As certain as it is that two parallel lines can never meet, so mathematically certain is it that the line which is now pursued and the line which we theoretically approve of, but disown in practice, will never converge.

"Let us adopt the higher line at once, and trust the moral forces of the community to sustain us.

"The great mistake which the so-called practical persons make is that they take into account every other element of human nature except the moral element. That moral element is a mighty power, and it is only due to the timidity of those who are leading the reform movement that it does not assert itself on a larger scale. Two years ago it was that moral element, contrary to all the calculations of all practical persons, which overwhelmed Maynard with defeat.

"That same moral element still exists and chafes under cautious restraints which the leaders are putting upon it.

"There is but one remedy as I take it, not to expect from the political organizations the boon of non-partisanship, which they will never readily grant, but to build up in this city a middle party of citizens who really care for their city's welfare, and who, in time, will become strong enough to hold the balance of power.

"It is because the young men of the Good Government Clubs have proceeded in this direction that they appear to me to deserve the highest approval, and the strongest and most effective support. They have been chided and rebuked without end, their fidelity to principle has been represented as if it were the veriest folly of which they ought to be ashamed. Rather should we exult that there is such fidelity to principle left in our mercantile community, that there are such earnest, educated, self-sacrificing young men who, with the wisdom born of moral instincts, have the courage to stand up for their convictions.

"They say that a vote for the conscience ticket is thrown away. It is thrown away as the seed is thrown away in the hands of the sower. We are too solicitous of immediate results, too idolatrous of success.

"Not such is the spirit in which a genuine reform movement can be promoted, not such is the spirit that animated the men who carried on the anti-slavery struggle, of the men who threw their votes away on Fremont as seed which ripened in the election of Lincoln. The chief point, in my opinion, is not that the next election shall be won. New-York will stand for many a day after the next election, and the fight for reform, extending over many years to come, is before us.

"The cry should not be 'anything to beat Tammany,' but rather 'anything to preserve intact the moral force of the community,' which is the fund from which we must draw for the mighty struggles of the future."

A HOME FOR CUBAN REFUGEES

Brooklyn Methodists Take the Matter in Charge—They Ask Aid.

The Rev. C. A. Moya, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has established at the corner of Jay and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, a home for Cuban refugees who are destitute of friends or support. Twenty-two men and boys are now in the home. An appeal is about to be issued to citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, and Americans in general, to contribute food, clothing, and money, as the funds of the home are now exhausted, and unless aid comes quickly the project will have to be abandoned.

The object of the institution is to shelter the many Cubans driven from the island, compelled to leave home and family without a moment's preparation or opportunity to settle their affairs. Food, clothing, and lodging will be provided free. A sewing department will be opened for women, and the men will be taught trades or found employment. A physician, assisted by a corps of nurses, and a commissary staff are now in charge of the home. All American sympathizers are asked to contribute toward the cause.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The present week promises nothing in the way of social doings in town. There is, however, plenty of interest going on in the near-by villages. Up at Rhinebeck, the Misses Morton, daughters of the Governor, have arranged a loan exhibition and a fair in aid of a local charity, which will take to that place a large number of people from the various country houses which line the banks of the Hudson between Cold Spring and Staatsburg. The exhibition will be held Wednesday and Thursday, and the Misses Morton have ransacked the houses for miles around Rhinebeck for Colonial and Revolutionary relics. The exhibition is bound to prove a success.

The marriage of Theodore Kearny Wilmerding to Miss Nina Louise Ferris is interesting the social world. It will take place at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. James C. Baldwin, 38 West Thirty-sixth Street, Tuesday of next week. Mr. Wilmerding is a nephew of Mrs. M. Augustus Field and a cousin of August Bradhurst Field and of Thomas Pearsall Field. The wedding will be a very quiet one, only the relatives and a score of intimate friends having been asked.

The engagement is announced of John Graham Simpson to Miss Ethel Bond Williams of Chicago. The bride-elect was born in New-York and educated here, but has spent the last five years in Paris. The wedding will take place in Chicago the first week in December. It will be attended by a number of society people from New-York.

One of the interesting events of the near future will be the reception which the Very Rev. and Mrs. Hoffman will give at their residence, 1 Chelsea Square, Thursday, Oct. 31. This reception is an annual affair, and is one of the most charming events of the Autumn.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Josephine Taylor to Charles Gregg Dumont is announced to take place at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 30, in Trinity Chapel, on Twenty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The bride-elect is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Taylor, who have a town house on West End Avenue. Mr. Taylor is an organist of no little celebrity, and his daughter is a well-known singer. Mr. Dumont lives in Brooklyn, where he is a member of several clubs. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William Vibbert, and the best man will be Louis N. Gibb. The bride will wear a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace. The veil of tulle will be fastened to the coiffiure with a large diamond circlet, a present from the bridegroom. The bride's bouquet will be of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids will wear gowns of rose satin, trimmed with tulle, and will carry bunches of white chrysanthemums. The young couple are going South for their bridal trip, and while there will visit the Atlanta Exposition. When they return to New-York they will spend some little time with the parents of the bride, and will give receptions on Wednesdays during December.

A marriage of interest to New-Yorkers will be that of Miss Van Rensselaer Williams, a daughter of Mrs. Bronson Williams, formerly of New-York and now of St. Louis, to McCall Kingsley of London. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's parents in St. Louis in December, after which the young people will go abroad to spend a year in travel.

The marriage of Miss Ella Sophia Wilkens, only daughter of the late Louis Wilkens of 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, to W. Christian Bergh of 429 Fifth Avenue, will take place in Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-sixth Street, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. The bride will be given away by her brother, Ludo Weber Wilkens. Miss Adelaide M. Gibson will be the maid of honor, and Henry Bergh, a brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. Messrs. Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., M. Stanley Tweedie, Carroll Berry, and Alfred Polk Wilkens are to be the ushers. A reception will follow at the residence of the mother of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Newberry to H. L. Frazee, which is to take place in the First Presbyterian Church, at Arlington, N. J., Wednesday, will take down to that pretty Jersey town a large number of prominent New-Yorkers. The ceremony takes place at 8 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's father. There will be but one bridesmaid—Miss Florence Smith. There will be two flower girls and the same number of ushers.

Mr. Thomas E. Stratton and Miss May Stratton of 117 West Eighty-sixth Street are spending a few days at the Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J.

The marriage to-day of Miss Marina Elena Delgado to C. Burrows Greene will take place in Trinity Chapel, at 4:30 o'clock, and will be attended by several hundred society people. The church and home decorations will be in pink, and the bridesmaids will wear gowns of pink chiffon.

PATRIARCH.

To Enjoy the Social Mecca.

New-York's really elegant society dwells in its environs—such as Park Hill-on-the-Hudson.

PULPIT AND THE SALOON

The Rev. R. Heber Newton's Good Word for the "German Sunday."

AMERICANS MAY LEARN SOMETHING

Conversion of the Saloon Rather than Its Suppression What Is Needed — Dr. J. A. B. Wilson's Views.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached on "The Sunday Saloon—Shall It Be Suppressed or Converted?" in All Souls' Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday, and in the course of his sermon said:

"Our city is face to face with the issue raised by the Sunday saloon. Something is to be done about it. What shall it be—its suppression or conversion?

"We all prize the American Sunday, but perhaps here, as in other matters, the most loyal Americanism may have something to learn from other countries. Let me sketch for you that bête noir of the New-Englander—the 'German Sunday.' Take any typical German city—Dresden, for example. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning the churches are opened and well filled. The congregations consist largely of men. At 11 o'clock there is a children's service, which takes the place of the Sunday school. Immediately after this, at about noon, if you walk the streets of Dresden you will see whole families together leaving their homes, the housewife and mother with a basket on her arm. Follow any of these parties, and you will find yourself in one of the goodly beer gardens with which the city is well supplied—open in the Summer, and in the Winter roofed in and well warmed.

"Taking their table and spreading their lunch upon it, they will call for beer, and around this table the afternoon will be spent, not altogether in eating and drinking, for choice music whiles away the time through the Sunday afternoon. The churches are open at 5 o'clock again and are well attended. An evening at home completes the 'German Sunday.'

"Is this a very dreadful picture of a Sunday? Is it not an excellent Sunday for the average man? It is a day of complete rest from ordinary business and a day of worship. It is a day of family life and pure pleasure. The pleasure centres in the highest known provision for innocent recreation and emotional education—music.

"A friend of mine who spent the Winter in one of the leading German cities lately saw only one drunken man, and he was an Englishman.

"Col. Grant, for four years Minister to Austria, says the excise laws are very liberal, but are rigidly enforced. He saw two drunken men in these four years.

"The supreme merit of the 'German Sunday' is that there is no cant about it. There is honest provision for religion, and it is used in manly fashion; there is also equally honest provision for enjoyment, and it is taken in equally manly fashion.

"Contrast the 'German Sunday' with the American Sunday, as realized so far—the church open in the morning and 10,000 saloons in this city open in the afternoon and evening, with scarcely a single provision in the Winter for families to spend the afternoon together, but with ample provision for that abomination of desolation, the stand-up bar, with its rum and whisky."

Mr. Newton said, in his sketch of the "German Sunday," that it would be seen how all the valuable features of the American Sunday could be preserved and the Germans rallied to its support, and that when we were ready to abandon the task of suppressing the saloon and attempt the more difficult matter of converting it a way would be open for the preservation of the American Sunday. He then sketched what he said were the points of a reasonable system.

"The hours for opening must be restricted to the afternoon and early evening," he said. "The sale of ardent spirits must be prohibited. Only wines and beers must be offered for sale. The stand-up bar must be demolished. A limited number of saloons alone should be opened. If we are cursed with ten thousand saloons during the week, not even the most ardent champion of a liberal Sunday would want all these opened on Sunday. In making this distinction, the privilege of Sunday opening should be accorded only to such saloons as provide some facilities for families resorting to them. Let the saloon be open that will provide music and thus complete the good German type. Berlin has 120 gardens with music."

Mr. Newton said that the high license here—$500 for a concert license—acted as a prohibition against music, and that those who paid this high price had to permit their places to become the resort of questionable characters in order to make it profitable. The concert halls here, he said, were with very few exceptions haunts of vice, and there should be no tax, or a very low one, on the provisions for music.

Such a place would pay, the same as it did in Germany, he said, and, if the tax were removed, there would be a rapid development of beer gardens of the German class, but if it was impracticable from a business point of view, there would be a splendid opportunity for what he had often called charity capital, the investment by wealthy men of capital which would bring low returns, while providing the people with needed amusement.

"I suspect," he continued, "that this is what my friend, Dr. Rainsford, meant when he said that the churches must run the saloons of the city. When the morality of the city, instead of attempting to suppress the saloon altogether, is willing to try to convert it, the way will be open.

"It may be needful for any such conversion of the saloon that the municipality, or the State itself, shall take this most serious business in hand. Why should not our great armory buildings be utilized on Sunday afternoons through the Winter for the purposes of free concerts, given by the municipality? During the Summer such concerts are supplied in the parks. In the Winter, when they are most needed, there is no provision for them. These armories are erected by the State. Why should they not be open on Sunday as the people's music halls?

"The conversion of the saloon rather than its suppression is what is most needed in this city. If, indeed, there is no other way than to attempt its suppression, we may well all be united for this task. But if there is a better way, shall we not take it? The conversion of the saloon will rally to the cause of sobriety and morality vast forces in our city that can never be counted upon for the attempt to suppress the saloon in toto. We may be thankful to our present Police Commissioners for reinforcing the moral sense of the community concerning the abomination of our present Sunday saloon. But let us turn this newly aroused enthusiasm into channels where success awaits us."

PROHIBITION THE ONLY CURE.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Says Morality Has Been Outlawed.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson preached in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last night on "The Issue Which Is Upon Us." He said, in part:

"There is in the Sunday excise question an issue now before the Church and Christian citizens of this great city. But, alas! it is an issue forced upon us by the enemy, and when we have fought it out, if we win, we are just where we were before, and if we lose, then the line of God's kingdom has fallen back.

"Do you know who is in the saddle of municipal affairs here to-day? I will tell you. The saloon is in the saddle, and is riding roughshod over every party but one with a ticket in the field. If the Good Government Clubs win, the saloon wins; if Tammany wins, the saloon wins; if Republicans win, it is a victory for the saloons; if the State Democracy wins, the saloon is the victor; if fusion wins, it jeopardizes the license of no saloon on earth, and it submits to a vote of the ten thousand saloons and their debased constituency whether the moral law of God shall be outlawed in this municipality, where every legal oath taken is upon that Divine law. And ministers are advocating that kind of submission at the behest of brewers, saloon men, and un-American Germans, who insist upon degrading this land to the hog level of the country they were glad to leave that they and their children might have the chance of manhood and womanhood.

"The issue of the hour is not to push forward the column of higher civilization and crystallize into law a better standard of citizenship, but to simply keep from falling back from the position reached twenty-five years ago through Tammany Hall legislation. It is the onslaught of godless unbelief and non-reverence upon what little is left of the holy Sabbath.

"When I first knew New-York, thirty-two years ago, but one line of street cars ran on the Sabbath day, and then with long intervals between. But look where we are to-day! The godless hordes have captured almost all. Stores are open, business goes on almost like any other day, and here we stand, a forlorn hope in the last ditch.

"With a mighty whisky and beer oligarchy dragging its chains at the tail of its triumph, ministers of God and churchmen by the thousand have consented to settle the question by a count of noses. And haggard women and helpless children are to be beaten through tenement houses as the result of Sunday revelry, legalized by laws granted by Christian legislators made by Christian voters. And virtue bleeds, and liberty sits down, weeping in sackcloth and ashes amid the débris and ruin of an institution essential to the higher development of a free people. All surrendered to a crime-stained, red-handed business of murder, rapine, and blood in the name of liberty. O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!

"If Warner Miller's resolution prevails and the assailants of the Sabbath in the interest of Moloch shall lose, what have we gained? One war was wholly defensive—not one redeeming aggressive element in it. I tell you, Sirs, there is but one philosophical way of dealing with this liquor problem, and that is by absolute prohibition, the Divine way of dealing with moral evils.

"I know the voice we hear in favor of local option and Sunday excise is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau. No matter who the minister or what his standing; no matter what the promise of temporary advantages, he who advocates compromise or concession on this question speaketh not as the oracle of God. 'A foe to God was the friend of man.'"

TO-DAY MORE MORAL THAN THE PAST.

The Rev. Dr. Peters on Former Immorality and Infidelity.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached yesterday morning in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, on "Ninety Years Ago and Now—Have We Grown Better or Worse?" He said, in part:

"There is a great deal said nowadays about the way public servants, from the President down, are assailed. Their character is attacked often unjustly. But do you know that ninety years ago Washington, whom we regard as faultless, was subjected to the most bitter and unjust attacks?

"We talk of the desecration of the Sabbath, and how it used to be kept in the early part of the century. Why, ninety years ago there was horse racing on the Lord's day. Instead of its being given up to a day of worship and rest, it was a day of amusement and even dissipation.

"Ninety years ago our colleges were the hotbeds of infidelity. Think of it! The young men of that period were more inclined to skepticism and infidelity than to Christianity. I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that ninety years ago there was less religion in this city than there is to-day. There are those so wrapt up in the wickednesses of to-day that they think that New-York was never so wicked. Had they lived ninety years ago they would have thought the New-York of to-day, with all its faults and vices, a better place from a moral standpoint than the New-York of then."

DEDICATED BY TWO BISHOPS

Bishop McDonnell Officiates and Bishop McQuaid Preaches at a Ceremony in Brooklyn.

The beautiful new Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was dedicated by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell yesterday morning.

The church cost $160,000. Its interior decorations are very rich. The altar decorations were the gifts of members of the church.

In the sanctuary yesterday were Bishop McDonnell, Bishop John Michaud of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester, Mgr. M. J. McNamee, the Rev. John Mallon, the Rev. Joseph A. Bennett, the Rev. Charles Velta, the Rev. Henry A. Gallagher, the Rev. David A. Hickey, and about forty other priests.

Bishop McQuaid preached the sermon. Referring to Pope Leo's recent address to Mgr. Satolli regarding mixed religious congresses, he said:

The Church has not yet got rid of all her difficulties, for in these days men are declaring that all mankind may stand on a common platform of a belief in God. The Catholic Church rises up and condemns this treasonable teaching, and declares that the whole truth shall be enunciated, without any paring, modification, or attempt to lessen the force or significance of it.

She declares her belief in God and His Divine Son, in the divinity of her Founder, in the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sin, the resurrection of the body, and the immortality of the soul.

The musical programme was one of the features of the service. Grand musical vespers were sung in the evening. The solo singers were: Sopranos—Mme. Marie Selvotti, Mrs. Frederick Hendricks; altos—Miss Lillian Brown, Miss Alice Fransioli; tenors—Mr. A. P. Silbernagle, Mr. John Brennan; bassos—Mr. Edward O'Mahony, Mr. Robert Brown. These were assisted by the following chorus: Sopranos—Miss Margaret Breslin, Miss Martin, Mrs. A. S. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. C. E. Rogers, Miss Lulu Gaynor, Miss A. Martin, Miss Jennie Quigley, Mrs. George A. Ferguson; tenors—Mr. Frederick Macauliff, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Coyle, Mr. N. Doyle; bassos—Mr. William H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Brown, and Mr. O'Mahony.

The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. John Prendergast.

Danger in Political Assessments.

The Civil Service Reform Association, of which Carl Schurz is President, in an official communication calls attention to Chapter 693 of the Laws of 1892, amending the Penal Code, wherein is contained the following provision:

Any person who * * * prepares or makes out, or takes any part in preparing or making out, any political assessment, subscription, or contribution, with the intent that the same shall be sent or presented to or collected of any such officer or employe (of the State, or of any city therein;) or sends or presents any political assessment, subscription or contribution to, or requests its payment of any such officer or employe, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The penalty of a misdemeanor is six months' imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both. The Civil Service Reform Association announces that it will prosecute every violation of this statute that is brought to its attention.

A Training School "High Tea."

The Training School for Nurses in connection with the Post-Graduate College and Hospital is in charge of the "high tea," or elaborate luncheon and dinner, to be served in the banquet hall of the Madison Square Garden from 1 o'clock to 10:30 P. M. today.

The Training School receives half the returns, and is looking for a large attendance in the interest of its fund for a new training school building.

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Piano benches and chairs; strong, slender beauties, in quiet designs—proper for the room where sound and simplicity reigns. A random example: Simple inlaid mahogany bench with slim supports ending in delicately carved Dutch claw feet.

Music Cabinets in rich array of woods and styles. A bird's-eye maple design with shelved cupboards and an upper partitioned rack that opens out, pocketbook fashion—the perfection of convenience.

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WURSTER'S CHILLY NIGHT

When Dr. Depew Had Spoken Many of the Auditors Went Home.

MAYOR SCHIEREN MADE TO SQUIRM

Amusing Statement About His Respect for Sunday Law—The Candidate Made a Plaintive Appeal for Support.

Whether the Republican mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday night was a success from a political standpoint is a question that is disturbing those Republican managers who have been proclaiming certain success for Frederick W. Wurster, the Mayoralty candidate, and for the rest of the Republican ticket. It is true that the Academy was filled to overflowing, but it was quite apparent that Chauncey M. Depew and not Mr. Wurster or Mayor Schieren, or any other of the Republican stars, was the real attraction, for when Dr. Depew had concluded his speech nearly half the big audience left the Academy, in spite of the fact that Mr. Wurster was promptly introduced.

Some things in Dr. Depew's address were displeasing to the Republican leaders, though the audience enjoyed it hugely. Dr. Depew's fine irony in calling Mayor Schieren a "hide-bound Puritan" who had maintained the sanctity of the Sabbath by closing saloons on Sundays was relished more by the people in the auditorium than by Mayor Schieren and others on the stage. The Mayor is sensitive on the subject of excise enforcement, especially when his policy is ridiculed.

Mayor Schieren's modest indorsement of his own administration was expected, but it was a bolder defence of his Cabinet officers than some Republicans think wise.

"Who does not appreciate," asked the Mayor, "what has been done for our parks and driveways in this city under the efficient, able, and aesthetic taste of our Park Commissioner, the Hon. Frank Squier? He has made many permanent improvements, both to Prospect Park and the other parks, with less money than has ever been accomplished before. Upon him rests the great responsibility of the purchase for that stupendous system of parks, boulevards, and shore driveway, and he is equal to the task."

The man with an "efficient and able taste" is certainly "equal to the task" of purchasing the stupendous park system of which Mayor Schieren spoke. He has proved that in the purchase of 500 acres of land in the middle of Queens County for an exorbitant price. The Mayor omitted mention of Commissioner Squier's muse.

Mayor Schieren invited criticism from the labor organizations of Brooklyn in boasting of how the City Parks Commissioner had discharged 175 employes of that department, and then he wound up his speech with a statement that Mr. Wurster had solemnly assured him that if elected Mayor he would continue the line of policy instituted by Mr. Schieren. To the Mayor that seemed sufficient, and he therefore gave Mr. Wurster his patriarchal benediction.

Dr. Depew followed Mayor Schieren, and then came Mr. Wurster. Even the most enthusiastic Wurster men admitted yesterday that their candidate's speech was a dismal effort. From first to last it was a plea for votes.

"Only give me your votes," was the burden of his wail, "and I will be a good, dutiful Mayor, just like Schieren."

And Mayor Schieren applauded vigorously.

The Republican audience held its breath in amazement when Mr. Wurster, with a straight face, declared:

If that greatest of all honors that can come within Brooklyn to a citizen of Brooklyn should be mine, I shall enter on the duties of Chief Magistrate of this splendid municipality absolutely unpledged to any man or men directly or indirectly, except as I pledge myself here to-night to you and to all the people to give conscientiously and unceasingly during my term of office the best that I have of ability and energy to the service of Brooklyn.

Had Mr. Wurster really forgotten Jacob Worth and Theodore B. Willis and the men who expect to get positions in the Fire Department in return for their influence and votes in the City Convention? It was more than any one could believe, yet they all cheered his sentiment because it sounded so truly good and beautiful.

Edward M. Shepard, candidate of the Democratic Reform Party for Mayor, spent yesterday preparing his letter of acceptance, which will be issued to-day.

A conference of the Executive Committee, the Campaign Committee, and the candidates of the Reform Party, held in the Clarendon Hotel, did not break up until early yesterday morning. The session was secret. Reports were received from all district leaders, and they were of the most encouraging character, showing that the reform organization is gaining strength in every ward.

A mass meeting of the party will be held to-morrow night in the Academy of Music. Edward M. Shepard, Charles J. Patterson, A. Augustus Healy, J. Warren Green, John A. Taylor, and other good speakers will deliver addresses.

The regular Democrats will hold a mass meeting in the Academy of Music Wednesday night. It was reported yesterday that Edward M. Grout will give a full explanation of his attitude on the consolidation question. His recent letter on that subject has not satisfied men in his own party, who say he should have been as frank in his expressions in regard to it as was Edward M. Shepard.

The regular Democrats were jubilant yesterday because H. B. Scharman, the brewer, had announced his intention to vote for Mr. Grout. Mr. Scharman has always been a friend of Mayor Schieren, and it was thought he would support Mr. Wurster. Mayor Schieren, immediately after his inauguration, Jan. 1, 1894, went to Mr. Scharman's house and performed the marriage ceremony for Miss Antoinette Scharman and Julius Liebmann. Mr. Scharman gave Mayor Schieren $500 to distribute to the poor as a fee for his services. Mr. Scharman's desertion of his Republican friend is quite disheartening to the Mayor and Mr. Wurster, who had counted upon his influence in the Twenty-first Ward.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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DRESS GOODS.

For To-day, October 21st:
A full collection of Fall and Winter Fabrics, in Bouclé, Caniché, Heavy Crinkled Crepon, Knotted effects.
Also a full line of Plaids.

In the new section, at Broadway Entrance: A full assortment of all classes of Dress Goods, ranging in price from 25 cents to 85 cents per yard.

At Eleventh Street Entrance: Tables filled with Waist, Skirt and Dress lengths, from our wholesale department.

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Broadway and 11th St.

A ROBBER-PROOF MAIL TRAIN

Baltimore and Ohio's New Flier on Its Way to St. Louis—Built to Withstand All Accidents.

The first of the new robber-proof, fast mail trains, built in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the new service which the Post Office Department has established between this city and St. Louis, left Jersey City yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock. It is scheduled to reach St. Louis at noon to-day. Returning, the mail will be assorted so as to be ready on its arrival here for distribution to the various sub-stations throughout the city.

The new mail cars are believed to be impregnable to the most expert train robber. Without platforms or doors to speak of, they present hardly a foothold for bandits. The cars are built of heavy and solidly jointed timbers, calculated to withstand telescoping, keep out bullets, and defy a smash-up. Except when rounding a curve, no break can be distinguished between the cars, so little space is there at their juncture. At one end of the car there is a door, stoutly barricaded, and at the other end a diminutive trap-door, and on either side two doors for the delivery and receipt of mail.

The ends are strengthened by heavy timbers and iron braces, as a preventive for telescoping. Twelve candelabra, supplied from three gas tanks in each car, under a pressure of thirty-six atmospheres, brilliantly illuminate the cars, which are thoroughly ventilated and comfortably furnished. It is believed that the first trip will be a record-breaker in fast mail service.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The men who were arrested in the Tuexdo Café, in Canal Street, Saturday, where gambling was in progress, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Morris Tzschentke, the proprietor, was held in $500 each on the two charges of gambling and conducting a lottery. Joseph Van Nest, his bartender, was held in $300, and the eight men who were present were placed under $100 bonds each to keep the peace for a year.

—California is generally recognized as the most attractive and popular Winter resort in America. For reaching that land, Raymond & Whitcomb's system of trains provides comforts and luxuries otherwise unattainable. Trains of vestibuled sleeping and dining cars are employed. An illustrated descriptive circular, giving full particulars of these tours, will be sent by Raymond & Whitcomb, 31 East Fourteenth Street.

—A meeting in the interest of the Industrial Christian Alliance will be held at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to-night. It will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce and Arthur W. Milbury.

—A. A. Boissevian, the banker of 15 Wall Street, who was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital two weeks ago, is now thought to be recovering from his severe attack of typhoid fever.

Brooklyn.

—At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors this afternoon at 2 o'clock it is expected there will be a discussion of the bill for nearly $8,100 for searching the title of the St. Johnland Farm, recently transferred to the State for $1. Some of the Supervisors think the State should pay the bill.

—U. S. Grant Post, No. 329, G. A. R., will give its sixth annual dinner at the Montauk Club Thursday evening, Nov. 14. George A. Price is Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge.

—Michael Parnell, one year old, of 57 Herbert Street, fell from the second-story window of his home yesterday, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—The body of a man was found in Gravesend Bay yesterday. The man was fifty years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and was dressed like a laborer.

—Jewelry valued at $46 was stolen Saturday from the house of Eugene McCarty, 135 Huntington Street.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The Pelican Gun Club of Bay Shore has leased the extensive property at Cedar Point, northwest, for a gunning preserve, and will probably erect a clubhouse there.

—The United States Department of Agriculture has appointed John J. Davis statistical correspondent for Echo, and Thomas R. Terry for Terryville.

—The North Side Sunday School Association will meet in Port Jefferson Oct. 29 and 30. The sessions will be held in the Baptist Church.

—The new Catholic church at Northport is nearly complete. An effort will be made to have the edifice ready for dedication Nov. 3.

—The fifth annual institute of the Atlantic Sunday School Association will be held in the Eastport Methodist Church Oct. 28.

—The members of the Bay Shore Yacht Club are contemplating the construction of a new clubhouse, to cost $5,000.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin.

KEWAUNEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—Forest fires are raging throughout the country. Many farmers are in danger of losing their property. Last night the following farmers lost their barns and dwellings: Charles Vorphal and C. Miller of Luxemburg, John Shinick and Frank Horak of Cass County, and John Velsee of West Kewaunee. If no rain comes soon there will be a still greater loss.

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One Yard Wide, Reversible, Equal in Effect to a Brussels.

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We offer (this week)
A large line of Remnants and odd pieces, in
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Some extra quality, AT 59c. THE YARD.

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Thousands of men in the "Twin Cities" will start out

Monday
October 21-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND IN THE VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

There has been much interesting speculation during the last month, both in the American and the English press, about the tenor of the diplomatic communications from our Government to the Court of St. James in the present revival of the great and very grave questions of territorial rights at issue between Venezuela and Great Britain. While no confirmation has been afforded of the positive announcement made by several Washington correspondents that President Cleveland had either dispatched or determined on a practical ultimatum to England, menacing an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine if she should persevere in her extreme attitude, there are good grounds for believing that this correspondence has been conducted by the Administration with marked firmness.

It is perfectly well known that Mr. Cleveland has strong convictions on the Venezuelan question, and his decided resistance to

Guzman Blanco.
Who Suggested Arbitration to England.

the pretensions of Great Britain in the territory in controversy is one of the prominent features of his policy.

During his first administration, in February, 1888, Secretary of State Bayard, in a note to Mr. Phelps, our Ambassador in London, said, in substance, that it would be a matter for grave consideration if it should appear that no bounds were to be placed upon the British territorial claims. Secretary Gresham, in a dispatch to Minister Bayard July 13, 1894, wrote that he could see only two possible ways in which to reach an appropriate solution of the controversy: First, by determining through arbitration the rights of the contending parties as historical successors respectively to the sovereign rights of Holland and Spain; second, by the establishment of a new boundary line in agreement with the requirements of practical deliberations on both sides.

As an instance of the President's earnest and recognized sentiments in the Venezuelan matter, it is known by some of his friends that there is in the possession of a gentleman in this city a letter of great significance, written by the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela in the United States in 1888, highly lauding him as the powerful and never-yielding friend of Venezuela in her difficulty with Great Britain. At the time of the "Sackville-West incident" of the Presidential campaign of 1888 this letter was placed at the disposal of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Brice anxiously desired to publish it as a counteractive of the ferocious Anglophobist accusations against the tariff-reform hero. But Mr. Cleveland, when his consent was sought, took a lofty and conscientious attitude, and refused to be a party to such electioneering claptrap, even if his success at the polls depended on it. The publication of the letter, with the connecting circumstances, would present one of the most characteristic chapters in Mr. Cleveland's personal and political history.

Seriousness of the Dispute.

In view of the President's record on this important issue, it seems, therefore, fairly certain that when the latest correspondence is laid before Congress, it will be found to emphasize the strong disapproval hitherto expressed by the United States Government of England's constant westward extension of her Guiana frontiers and stubborn refusal to submit her case with Venezuela to arbitration. Whatever the terms employed in renewing this disapproval—whether practically aggressive or discreetly guarded—their large moral significance for the future is unquestionable. The mere fact of the persistence of the United States as an interested and alert party to the Venezuelan controversy must give that controversy weighty aspects until it is settled.

The United States has deliberately thrown herself in the way of England's arbitrary enlargement of her dominions in South America; and when it is considered that this is a substantial interference with one of the most cherished and craftiest schemes of British diplomacy, it is manifest that an issue of much delicacy is shaping.

Moreover, study of the conditions makes it easily conceivable that our issue with England respecting Venezuela may far transcend in seriousness and exceed in unpleasantness the Alabama and seals disputes. Those disputes, the most embarrassing that the State Department has had to deal with since the war, concerned exclusively the direct and immediate National rights of the United States. On the other hand, we own no territory at or near the seat of this quarrel, or, for that matter, anywhere on the South American Continent; we have no immediate National rights of any description to safeguard in that quarter; and it is even doubtful whether American citizens have any vested interests there to demand our attention, for, as will be shown in this article, the so-called "Manoa Concession," of which so much has been said by writers who barely understand the elements of the situation, rests at best on an exceedingly uncertain footing, and, considering the peculiar history and status of the Manoa Company, certainly cannot afford the slightest incidental basis for a serious policy of State. Consequently, the position of the United States is essentially that of gratuitous and sharp intervention between two remote powers that are at odds. She declares, in purport, that she cannot admit the right of the stronger of these powers to determine the matter by arbitrary assumptions. England has never been accustomed to complacently receive such pointed suggestions from a nation which, without having sovereign claims at stake, steps forward to formally thwart her territorial designs.

The Joint Resolution of Congress.

It is not alone the executive department of our Government that is committed to antagonism of Great Britain's uncompromising attitude toward Venezuela. Congress has several times given special consideration to the Venezuelan question, which, indeed, is becoming one of the standing themes for set speeches and significant action in that body. At the last session the following joint resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas, In the present enlightened age of the world, when international disputes in general, and more particularly those pertaining to boundary, are in constant process of adjustment by joint commission or by outside arbitration; and

Whereas, Since the existing boundary dispute in Guiana between Great Britain and Venezuela ought not to constitute an exception to the general rule, but should more naturally come within the scope and range of modern international precedent and practice, in that it turns exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts; and

Whereas, Since it would be extremely gratifying to all peace-loving peoples, and particularly to the impartial friends of both parties, to see this long-standing and disquieting boundary dispute in Guiana adjusted in a manner just and honorable alike to both, to the end that possible international complications be avoided and American public law and traditions maintained; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the President's suggestion, made in his last annual message to this body—namely, that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundary limits in Guiana to friendly arbitration—be most earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both parties in interest.

While this, on its face, is a strictly courteous expression of mere sentiment, it goes to the foundations of the practical issue, and in terms, perhaps, as distasteful to England as if it were an ex parte statement of the case. Arbitration is what England refuses most obstinately as the one expedient inconsistent with her established policy in this matter; and, on the contrary, it is what Venezuela puts to the front as her sole programme. England has again and again repeated her determination to settle the dispute by exclusive dealings with Venezuela, and Venezuela, deliberately pronouncing England a "usurper" in the whole domain in question, has as steadfastly declined to treat with her on every successive basis of compromise proposed by the British Cabinet.

Extremely weighty considerations of empire and trade are wrapped up in England's resolve not to hazard by the chance of arbitration the valuable territory which she can, of course, hold indefinitely against a feeble State like Venezuela. While neither claiming nor admitting any rigid boundary line between Venezuela and her colony of British Guiana, there is one fixed point at which she purposes to originate such a line, and from which she will not deviate. This point is on the coast, right at the centre of the littoral of the Boca Grande, or grand mouth of the Orinoco River, where the small river Amacuro flows into the sea. Any boundary line projected southward from that point would include within British possessions the Barima arm (Brazo Barima) of the Orinoco, and the whole island of Barima. Thus, the essential feature of England's territorial contention is her claim to full equality with Venezuela in ownership and authority at the main mouth of the Orinoco.

Importance of England's Claim.

The importance of this position for England is enormous, and even incalculable. It would give her the finest strategic situation on the continent of South America, with absolute control of the Orinoco and its numerous branches, connecting with the Amazon through the navigable stream of Cassiquiari—a network of rivers draining about half the continent.

The centre of the Boca Grande coast line as the starting point of England's boundary is identical with the terminating point of the famous "Linea Caprichosa" of Sir Robert Schomburgk. In 1841 Schomburgk, an engineer in the British service, entered the disputed territory entirely without the concurrence of the Venezuelan Government, and proceeded to run a line from the Brazilian frontier to the Boca Grande, which was intended to establish a definite boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. The Schomburgk line, arbitrarily traced as it was, without any warrant of mutual consent, was not at first claimed by the British Foreign Office as official, and, indeed, has not until very recently been designated in British diplomatic correspondence as England's primary base. But in 1890 Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister in London, obtained from Lord Salisbury a formal declaration describing all the country to the east of the Schomburgk line as unequivocally British. Mr. Lincoln had proposed a conference of representatives of England, Venezuela, and the United States to settle the question, and Lord Salisbury replied that, while he was ready to agree to an arbitration commission, he must insist that the only subject to be decided by such a commission should be the ownership of the territory west of the Schomburgk line. This was a practical suggestion that England regarded herself as entitled to portions of the country not allotted to her by Schomburgk, and, in fact, her acts in the last few years have been quite in keeping with her new dictum, for it is well known that she has steadily advanced westward, occupying the country and establishing posts, until to-day there exists a British police station at Cuyuni Mine, at the confluence of the Yuruari and Cuyuni Rivers, not far from the gold mines of El Callao, the new El Dorado.

The scale on which her continued encroachments are prosecuted is impressively shown by a glance at the map. Cuyuni Mine, for instance, is quite as far to the westward from the Schomburgk line as the Schomburgk line is from the Esequibo River—the original and only legitimate boundary (according to Venezuela) of British Guiana.

In bringing her pretensions to their existing complexion England has, however, involved herself in numerous inconsistencies, some of which are startling in their contrasts.

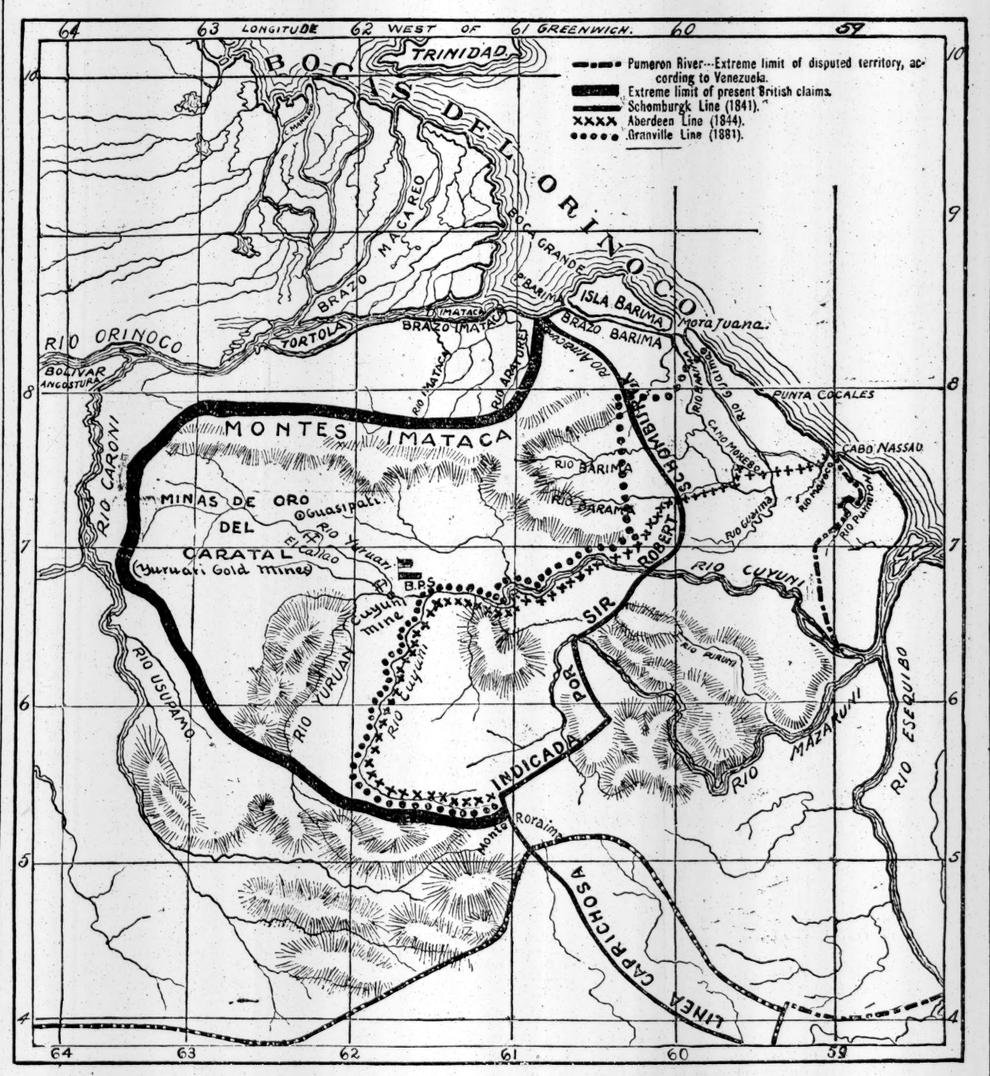
Origin of British Title.

She acquired her title to the colony of British Guiana by treaty from Holland in 1814, the provinces transferred being those of Esequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. Venezuela, as the successor to Spain, has always insisted, without the slightest waver-ing, that the extreme western limit of the territory thus ceded by Holland was the Esequibo River; and, notwithstanding her willingness at all times to arbitrate, she has never recognized that England enjoys legal right to a single foot of ground west of the Esequibo.

The earliest assertions of Great Britain to dominion beyond the Esequibo were vague and hesitating. They were based on representations that the Dutch settlements had spread into that region, and that treaties had been executed with the Indians entitling the English to lands of comprehensive extent. To these arguments it was replied that the original title was vested in Spain by virtue of discovery and sovereignty; that it had never been alienated or relinquished in any manner, and that it passed directly to Venezuela.

Thus the case stood until Sir Robert Schomburgk drew his "arbitrary line" of demarkation in 1841. He set up posts to indicate British dominion at Point Barima, Amacuro, and other localities. Thereupon the Venezuelan Government made a vigorous protest, and Lord Aberdeen promptly ordered the posts removed. Aberdeen was so far from urging extraordinary claims that in 1844 he spontaneously proposed to Dr. Fortique, Venezuelan Plenipotentiary in London, a boundary line as follows:

"Beginning on the coast at the mouth of the River Moroco, it runs straight to the point where the River Barima joins the Guaima; from there up the Barima as far as the Aunama, which it follows upward to the place where this creek reaches its shortest distance from the Acarabisi; then it descends the said Acarabisi as far as its confluence with the Cuyuni, following afterward the last river up stream until it reaches the high lands in the immediate neighborhood of Mount Roraima, which divides the waters flowing to the Esequibo from those running into the Rio Branco."



THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

This Aberdeen proposition of 1844 was the first specific definition of England's pretended rights, and the sole foundation for it in international law was the shadowy allegation that Dutch settlements and Indian treaties justified Great Britain in instituting authority over a portion of the trans-Esequibo regions, the exact geographical limits of which had never been adjusted. Lord Aberdeen, as soon as his attention was called to the daring usurpations contemplated by the Schomburgk line, shrank from accepting responsibility for them, and, instead of presuming to dominion on the coast of the grand mouth of the Orinoco, he was content to start his line from the mouth of the Moroco, which is very far removed even from the Barima approach to the Orinoco. It is true he sought some recompense for this forbearance by a sweeping projection of the boundary beyond the Schomburgk line in the interior, but this sinks into insignificance when his absolute resignation to Venezuela of the entire Orinoco coast country is considered. And let it be especially observed, in this connection, that whatever territory west of the Esequibo England may conceivably have fallen heir to in consequence of Dutch settlement must have had its widest extension along the coast, since no occupation of the interior was attempted in those early times, and, for that matter, the interior in the parts in question still remains almost unexplored.

England's Shifting Policy.

In brief, it appears that Lord Aberdeen, in undertaking to trace British Guiana's extreme rightful bounds—thereby fixing a precedent for future British Foreign Secretaries—could find no excuse on the score of Dutch settlement for carrying them further than the mouth of the Moroco. Yet to-day England not only claims the coast up to the terminus of the Schomburgk line at the mouth of the Amacuro, but has encroached in the interior considerably beyond the furthest westward bend of the Aberdeen line.

While the Aberdeen boundary project was under advisement Dr. Fortique, the Venezuelan Plenipotentiary, died. Nothing further was done until the celebrated status quo of 1850 was established, whereby Great Britain agreed not to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute or to sanction such occupation or encroachment by her authorities, in consideration of a similar agreement on the part of Venezuela. What was implied by the term "territory in dispute" was not stated in the agreement. The status quo of 1850 has never been abrogated. Whatever interpretation may be made of its wording, there cannot be the least doubt that England has repeatedly violated it by overt acts, including the invasion of country far beyond both the Schomburgk and Aberdeen lines.

The British maintain that violations have likewise been perpetrated by Venezuela, notably in the case of the Manoa Concession, embracing a part of the territory east of the Schomburgk line; but Venezuela insists that this particular territory was never properly in dispute. She avers that it has always been her understanding that the status quo of 1850, far from applying to the vitally important territory between the Moroco and the Amacuro, concerned only the insignificant strip between the Pumeron (lying to the east of the Moroco) and the Esequibo.

From 1850 to 1886 England's diplomatic course was very shifty.

In 1881 Lord Granville, after rejecting proposals for compromise from Señor Rojas, Venezuela's agent in England, presented an altogether new boundary scheme, as follows: "The starting point shall be fixed in a place on the seacoast, distant nine miles due east from the right bank of the River Barima, and the line shall run toward the south, passing over the mountain or hill called Tarabita, on the original map of Schomburgk, situated in 8 degrees north latitude; thence to the west on the same parallel of latitude till it intersects the boundary line proposed by Schomburgk, laid down on the said map; further on it shall follow the course of the Acarabisi to its confluence with the Cuyuni, and then the left bank of the River Cuyuni up to its headwaters, whence it shall turn to the southeast, to meet the line proposed by Schomburgk to the Esequibo and Corantin."

The line here suggested by Lord Granville, while varying but slightly from the Aberdeen line in its interior prolongation, departed radically from it on the seacoast. This second official pronunciamento on behalf of the British Government carried the result of such arbitration should be binding upon both Governments.

This great diplomatic stroke of Guzman Blanco, absolutely bringing England to bay on the boundary question, was, however, immediately made of no avail by the overturn of the Gladstone Ministry. Lord Salisbury, who took office a few days later, promptly rescinded the arbitration clause of the purposed treaty. Since that time England has persistently declined every proposal to arbitrate the matter, and, not satisfied with repudiating the comparatively moderate boundary designations originated by Aberdeen and Granville, has enlarged her territorial claims with the utmost recklessness and has systematically prosecuted forcible aggrandizements.

In April, 1885, not long before Lord Granville's agreement to the principle of arbitration, the authorities of British Guiana had flagrantly violated the pacific understanding of 1850. Michael McTurk, a Magistrate from that colony, "by order of his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana," proceeded to the Amacuro River, the extreme coast limit of the Schomburgk line, and posted notices declaring that any person infringing the right of her Majesty or acting in contravention of the laws of British Guiana would be prosecuted according to law. It is much to the point to bear in mind that the Amacuro region, where this transpired, had never been, even suggestively, claimed as British territory in diplomatic correspondence, and that the most recent correspondence concerning the limits of England's possessions on the coast (Earl Granville's, in 1881) had explicitly proposed that all the littoral bordering on the mouth of the Orinoco should belong to Venezuela alone.

Moreover, even after the expunging of the arbitration clause of the treaty negotiated by Guzman Blanco, the English Foreign Secretary hesitated to assert jurisdiction so far as the coast limit of the Schomburgk line. July 30, 1886, Lord Rosebery, as Foreign Secretary of the Gladstone Cabinet, which followed the short-lived Tory Government, recommended that the boundary should be fixed somewhere between the lines designated, respectively, by Señor Rojas and Lord Granville in 1881, merely specifying that her Majesty attached "especial importance to the possession of the River Guaima by British Guiana." In other words, as late as 1886 the British were content to let the line exclude completely from their territory every part of the Orinoco mouth.

After 1886 England cast aside all pretense of recognition of Venezuela's sovereignty over the Boca Grande. Lord Salisbury, replying in 1890 to United States Minister Lincoln, indicated by implication that his Government was unalterably resolved to share equally with Venezuela the control of that important region. Meantime the absorption of the interior has progressed without restraint, the manifest aim being to assert undisputed mastery over the extraordinarily rich gold districts of Yuruari. These districts lie very far away from the Schomburgk line, and considerably outside the Aberdeen line; wherefore England broadens out her claims to neutralize such inconvenient circumstances.

Instances of English Assurance.

Two amazing instances of England's assurance will illustrate her uniform course in the interior:

1. Ciudad Bolivar is a Venezuelan town on the main Orinoco, some 200 miles inward from the Boca Grande. It is the principal port for that entire region, including the Yuruari gold mines. Recently a company was organized to build a railroad from Bolivar to Guacipati, in order to facilitate the transportation of the product of the mines. The Governor of British Guiana, learning of this, put forth an intimation that the projected railway would penetrate to British territory, and that those interested should take notice accordingly.

2. The latest Venezuelan Yellow Book contains some remarkably pithy correspondence between Mr. Bodman, German Minister at Caracas, and Acting Chargé d'Affaires for Great Britain, and P. Ezequiel Rojas, Venezuelan Secretary of State. Mr. Bodman, in behalf of the British Government, July 12, 1894, addressed a note marked "urgent" to Señor Rojas protesting against Venezuelan "intrusion" on the right bank of the Cuyuni River. To this the Secretary replied that the complaint could not be entertained, since any recognition of its validity would imply tacit acknowledgment of British right to Venezuelan territory and overthrow the status quo of 1850.

While Venezuela has abandoned, since 1886, regular diplomatic relations with England, she has made repeated attempts again to persuade the British Government to arbitration. In these later endeavors it cannot be doubted that she has sorely missed the powerful influence, distinguished ability, and sagacious judgment which Gen. Guzman Blanco brought to the discharge of his mission ten years ago.

Estimated by their results, Gen. Blanco's services were of transcendent value to his country, for England, having once been induced to concede the admissibility of arbitrating this question, will necessarily stand at a disadvantage in the sight of an impartial world until she returns to that voluntary, amicable disposition. Regarded quite apart from its practical achievement, the Blanco correspondence deserves an eminent place in diplomatic literature, both for its solid and its brilliant merits.

Considering the increasing gravity of the situation, it is not strange that rumors are frequently heard of a movement for Gen. Blanco's return to Venezuela. During the last several years he has been living in retirement in Paris. His energies, however, have not been in any wise impaired, which is amply demonstrated by the great increase of his wealth through bold financial enterprises.

The Situation Summed Up.

In summing up the whole territorial controversy, the present exact claims of each party as to the extreme limits of possible British ownership west of the Esequibo will be clearly and carefully set forth:

1. Venezuela, while insisting that England's inheritance from Holland embraced no country whatever west of the Esequibo, is willing to admit a possible British title as far as the River Pumeron, but no further. (The Pumeron is the first stream emptying into the Atlantic to the west of the Esequibo.) Absolutely the only territory which Venezuela regards as in dispute is that bounded on the east by the Esequibo, on the north by the ocean, on the west by the Pumeron, and on the south by the Cuyuni River. In recognizing that the ownership of this small strip may be in doubt, she considers that she goes to the utmost extreme of courteous concession to England on the ground of alleged Dutch settlement beyond the Esequibo antedating 1810. As to the declaration of the British that treaties with Indian tribes give them dominion far westward in the interior, Venezuela utterly denies that such treaties could by any construction of law or precedent have rightfully alienated ownership from her as the immediate successor to the dominion of Spain over that entire country. Venezuela naturally does not attach the least weight to the circumstance that the English have long enjoyed de facto possession of the interior by actual occupation; she holds that this occupation is mere invasion and usurpation, as transparently and unquestionably so as forcible occupation by the United States of any of the unsettled portions of British Columbia would be. An interesting point made concerning this issue of de facto sovereignty is that notwithstanding British occupation, the inhabitants view Venezuela as their ruler, because the priests and missionaries who visit the villages periodically to perform marriage ceremonies and other clerical functions in all cases belong to the Venezuelan diocese.

The various propositions of Venezuela to the British Crown for settling the question have been in the interest of conciliation. Their distinguishing feature has been the urging of arbitration, instead of summary boundary-line compromises. It is true that in 1881 Señor Rojas, Venezuela's diplomatic representative in London, suggested a compromise line, which would have given England a far larger territory than the Esequibo-Pumeron-Cuyuni strip, which Venezuela contends is the only tract fairly in dispute. But the Rojas offer was occasioned by emergent conditions of long standing. Venezuela was sick of British encroachments upon her vital possessions, and in order to check them was glad to yield something. All Venezuelan official maps indicate the Esequibo as the boundary line, and Venezuelan diplomatic maps uniformly place the limit of disputed territory at the Pumeron. As an illustration of Venezuela's continued insistence that the territory indisputably belonging to her extends at least as far as the Pumeron, the latest map of the Manoa Company's concession, based on the alleged reaffirmation of the Venezuelan grant, June 18, 1895, shows the Pumeron to be the eastern confine of the grant. The Manoa Company, whose concessions of rights still require the indorsement of the Venezuelan Congress to give them substantial effect, would certainly not compromise the disposition of Venezuela in the international boundary question by issuing an exaggerated map of the grant. Another illustrative case in point is the fact that in May, 1894, the Government of Venezuela made an energetic protest concerning the inaccuracies of certain Venezuelan maps printed by United States publishers—embraced in Rand, McNally & Co.'s "Enlarged Business Atlas and Shippers' Guide for 1894," and Appleton & Co.'s "Library Atlas of Modern Geography for 1894." These maps were compiled from British sources, and were based essentially on the Schomburgk line as the western boundary of British Guiana. The Venezuelan Government did not confine its action to a protest, but excluded them from the country.

Dividing Lines Are Conjectured.

2. Any line pretending to define British territorial claims as they are to-day must be somewhat conjectural. The starting point is fixed at the mouth of the Amacuro River, where the Schomburgk line reaches the grand mouth of the Orinoco. But there are no data from which to determine absolutely the course of the proposed British boundary through the interior. Taking, however, what is known of English occupation and pretension in the gold regions—including the existence of a police station at Cuyuni Mine, the protest of the Governor of British Guiana against a railroad from Ciudad Bolivar to Guicipati, and the recent assertion of dominion as far as the source of the Usapamo River—it is easy to draw an approximately correct line. All the points named lie in the high country limited on the north by the Imataca Mountain range, which originates not far from the Caroni River and runs almost due east, just below the eighth degree of north latitude. Hence the present British line, beginning at the end of the Schomburgk line, bears southwest until it strikes the mountains, proceeds along their base throughout their westward extent, and then, describing an arc, proceeds to reunite with the Schomburgk line at the southern boundary of Venezuela. It is probably no exaggeration to say that this cuts off from Venezuela about one-sixth of the territory which she regards as indefeasibly her own.

Although Venezuela, like South American countries in general, has been at not infrequent intervals disturbed by revolutions and other violent dissensions, she presents, on the whole, a favorable and pleasing aspect as a nation. Her finances, as the result of policies instituted by Guzman Blanco when President, are on a basis of conservatism and security. Her debt is but $22,000,000, and 10 per cent. annually of the revenues would provide for its amortization. She takes an extreme position in her monetary system, having no paper currency of any kind in circulation. A Venezuelan one-hundred-bolivar gold piece will bring as much as 100f. of France at any money changer's, and the Venezuelan silver dollar ranks with the best silver of the world.

Aside from political reasons for regarding the British aggressions with disfavor, the United States has exceptional occasions for friendship toward Venezuela. It was that country which gave to the world the Washington of South America—Simon Bolivar—and in Caracas the movement for South American freedom originated. Our shipping trade with Venezuela has exceedingly satisfactory conditions, superior, so far as the Atlantic seaboard is concerned, to those existing with any other of our sister republics. The most important American line of steamers plying from New-York to South American ports is the Venezuelan, or Red D Line. Venezuela is singular among South American countries, in that she buys more merchandise from the United States than from England. In 1888-9 her imports from New-York aggregated 19,861,432 bolivars, against 16,230,840 from Liverpool. The value of exports from New-York to Venezuela during the year ended June 30, 1895, was $4,897,084. The Red D Line brings annually to New-York about $10,000,000 worth of Venezuelan coffee. This is a conservative estimate.

American Interests.

Capt. E. H. Plumacher, our veteran Consul at Maracaibo, who has served there continuously for seventeen years, returned last week to his post of duty after a vacation of several months in the United States. There is probably no more trustworthy authority on Venezuelan concerns than Capt. Plumacher. To the writer of this article he spoke with enthusiasm about the spirit and prospects of the country, and particularly the disposition of Venezuelans to expand their commerce with us in all its branches. American machinery and American goods of every description, he said, are constantly growing in favor there, and American capitalists are largely and increasingly interested in Venezuelan railway construction, mining, and other enterprises, which they find to be safe and fruitful investments. Hitherto Germany and England have had this field to themselves.

The decided practical interest which some of our wide-awake countrymen display in the generous inclinations of Venezuela for the United States has been conspicuously illustrated by the obtainment from her Congress of grants to enormous tracts of territory. It is not the purpose of this article to enter in detail into the bewildering history of the "Manoa Company, Limited"—the original concession, deed of transfer, revocation, and subsequent alleged renewal of charter, capitalization, financiering, lawsuits, judgments, proposed reconstruction into the "Orinoco Company," &c. A brief explanation of the bearing (or rather non-bearing) of the Manoa and all like grants upon the international Venezuelan question is all that is required here.

An impression prevails that the Manoa Company (or Orinoco Company, as it has been rechristened) is a time-honored corporation of American citizens, actively developing certain resources in the Orinoco Delta country, under a perfectly substantial Venezuelan grant, which grant includes a part of the domain claimed by England; and that the company, because of the American citizenship of the persons comprising it, is entitled to the formal protection of our Government against British interference with its property rights.

This impression is all wrong in its main features. The old Manoa Company, a Brooklyn corporation, acquiring its title by deed of transfer June 14, 1884, from Cyrenius C. Fitzgerald, the original grantee, (whose concession was dated at Caracas Sept. 22, 1883,) enjoyed but a brief career of recognized standing. Though capitalized on paper at $5,000,000, it failed to fulfill the conditions of the grant, which called for active industrial operations, colonization, and the like within a specified time. Notwithstanding the pretensions to $5,000,000 of capital, it has been stated to the writer, on the authority of an officer of the company, that not more than $25,000 was laid out altogether for the purposes prescribed in the grant. The company, did, however, make some showing of expenditure in these directions, building a sawmill near Morajuana, and there its representatives were found by McTurk, the British Guiana magistrate, when he made his progress through the country in April, 1885, to warn intruders off. But the Venezuelan Government was not satisfied with the Manoa Company's performance of its contract, and, accordingly, Sept. 3, 1887, the whole grant was voided.

After that the Manoa Company had no status whatever until June 18, 1895, when the Federal Council of Venezuela gave its consent to a renewal of the concession. But this does not restore the territory to the company, for, while the Federal Council may revoke a grant, it cannot revive one without the approval of Congress. Congress, at latest reports, had not acted on the question of revival, and therefore, while the Manoa Company is reconstructing itself under the laws of the State of Washington, and attempting to recapitalize itself, it still remains uncertain whether the partially resuscitated grant will ever amount to anything tangible.

The Turnbull Investments.

The Manoa Company, moreover, has a competitor in George Turnbull, an American citizen residing in Boston, who, after the revocation of the original Manoa concession, obtained from the Congress of Venezuela (April 28, 1887) a grant to a large part of the same territory. Mr. Turnbull's representatives in this city maintain that he kept, in good faith, his contract with the Government, except when prevented from doing so by revolution, and that he spent some $165,000 developing his interests. But on June 18, 1895, (the same day when the Manoa Company received its seeming new lease of life,) the Federal Council rescinded Turnbull's whole concession, including the specular hematite iron mines of Imataca Island. These mines and the regions immediately adjacent, Mr. Turnbull's representatives say, belong to him by actual purchase and by a deed separate and apart from any concessionary rights, and cannot legally be thus taken away from him and regranted. On the other hand, it is expressly provided, in the new "Mining Code of Venezuela," (adopted April 18, 1893,) that "mines may not be worked, even by the owners of land, without a concession from the Federal Government."

The whole subject of concessions to American citizens within the limits of the territory in dispute between Venezuela and England is thus involved in controversy. Whatever the merits of the discussion may prove to be ultimately, there is at present no established condition of American ownership of grants made by Venezuela to lands claimed by England, and even if there shall in future come to pass an unquestionable revival of either of the two old grants in that region, the United States Government would certainly have no disposition to seek a quarrel with England on the score of the latter's failure to admit Venezuela's exclusive territorial jurisdiction. The question of the Manoa and Turnbull concessions has never come up as a feature of our Government's correspondence with England on the Venezuelan topic. The United States, in a dignified way, insists on arbitration as the only decent and suitable course. This is her sole and simple issue with England, and she will not foolishly let it be complicated.

W. W. SPOONER.

DR. HERFORD AT HARVARD

He Delivers the Annual Dudleian Lecture on Catholics.

EXPLAINS THE FOUNDER'S BITTERNESS

Long List of Gifts to the University Since Commencement — Chess Players Preparing for the Tournament.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—The most interesting event of the week just past was the occasion of the Dudleian lecture by the Rev. Dr. Brook Herford, now of England, but formerly preacher to Harvard University. The Dudleian lecture is an annual affair. There are four different subjects assigned, so that the cycle is completed every four years. The fund for this lecture was devised by one Judge Dudley in 1750, a man who was a bitter enemy of the Catholics, and desired to see Harvard hostile to them. He left the money and prescribed the subjects.

The preachers of to-day get a suitable topic for the subject assigned, and thus obey the letter, but not the spirit, of the provision of the will. Dr. Herford selected for his subject: "The Answer of Modern Liberalism to the Claims of the Roman Catholic Church." He began by quoting the clause in Judge Dudley's will prescribing the lecture to be "For the detecting and convicting and exposing the idolatry of the Romish Church, their tyranny, usurpations, damnable heresies, fatal errors, abominable superstitions, and other crying wickednesses in their high places; and finally that the Church of Rome is that mystical Babylon, that Man of Sin, that apostate Church spoken of in the New Testament."

He said many persons would wonder that so late as 150 years ago any man could have written such words against any Christian Church. It was not, however, as a religious body that the Roman Church appeared to the people of New-England in 1750, but as a great ecclesiastical system which had acquired a marvelous power over men and kingdoms—the body that had applauded Saint Bartholomew's Day and backed up Spain, England's inveterate enemy.

Continuing, Dr. Herford said:

Years before Dudley came to Harvard College there were in New-England a number of French Huguenots, driven into exile by the Edict of Nantes. The story of their sufferings on account of their faith awakened the sympathy of the New-Englanders. Bitter massacres, which had wrought such havoc on the quiet New-England settlements, were believed to be instigated by the Jesuit priests in Canada. These facts account for Judge Dudley's bitterness toward the Catholics.

Since Dudley's time a great change has come about. Modern liberalism does not desire to molest the Catholics; it wishes to let them have every advantage. No longer ago than I delivered one of the Dudleian lectures, a fact that shows the liberality of the present American feeling toward Catholics. The Catholic Church occupies the most important public position. No party, statesman, leaves it out of account. It has a tremendous power. It claims to be the direct organ of God, and, for that reason, absolute and infallible. These great and unique claims cannot be passed over without a challenge. This is the answer of liberalism:

The claim of the Catholic Church to absolute authority on questions of religion and morals is unwarranted. All the doctrines of infallibility ever accepted. Even if the Catholic Church was right in the controversy concerning the meaning of the rock on which Christ founded His Church, its claim to absolute authority and infallibility could not rest without being scouted. The impotency and falsity of the Catholic Church's policy are manifest.

In so many ages it ought to have brought men to an earlier knowledge of learning and opened the way to the new discoveries in science. Instead, the Roman Church retarded science in every possible way. It pronounced strong opinions, but strong ones. Galileo was persecuted, and the Copernican theory denounced false and heretical. How can a Church be infallible which has made so many blunders? It has decreed the absolute verbal inspiration of the Bible, which every Biblical scholar knows is not the fact; declared that the Scriptures should be interpreted by the Church fathers, and ordained that not the Bible but the Church's interpretation of the Bible was to be believed.

The Catholic Church's view of liberty is singularly inconsistent. In England and America it stands forward as the champion of liberty. In Spain, Austria, and Belgium, where the Catholic authority has paramount influence, liberty does not exist. The Catholic Church claims, too, that it has always been the ideal of truth and honesty. As a matter of fact, the reverse is the case. The Church now denies the concessions it made on being allowed to move freely in England and Ireland, in 1825. It openly admits the imposition of "pious frauds," and claims that faith need not be kept with Protestants. Whether the Catholic Church will cast aside the absurd claims to infallibility, it will always be the duty of its members to do their duty to God and man.

The following gifts have been received since commencement:

G. W. Wales—Annual gift of $200 for the college library.

The Society for Promoting Theological Education—$1,300 for the Divinity School.

Arthur Cleveland Coxe—$500 toward the new hymn books for Appleton Chapel.

Storey and Putnam, Trustees—$825 for salaries in the Medical School.

The "America" Testimonial Committee—A portrait by Peixotto of Samuel Francis Smith, author of the National hymn "America."

Prof. C. S. Sargent—$1,938 for books for the library of the Arnold Arboretum.

Prof. Parlow—$400 for salary of an assistant in the cryptogamic department.

A. C. Coolidge—$1,876 for Slavic books.

Mrs. Henry Draper—$3,333.32 toward expenses at the Lick observatory on account of the Draper memorial.

Estate of Mrs. Sophia Gage Burr—$127.75, to be added to the Burr Scholarship Fund.

Bequest of Arthur Rotch—$25,000 for the Lawrence Scientific School for forming and maintaining a department of architecture.

Bequest of Leverett Saltonstall—$5,000 for a scholarship.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer—$1,000 for a memorial fellowship, to be assigned to a distinguished classical scholar, a member of the class of '96, and to be called the George Griswold Van Rensselaer Fellowship.

The Graduate Club held a large reception at the Colonial Club, in Cambridge, Friday evening, to new members of the university, who are studying in the graduate department. President Eliot and several members of the Board of Overseers, together with many of the Faculty, were on hand to welcome the new-comers.

The Harvard Camera Club begins a bright year with the following officers: President—V. Munroe, '96; Vice President—C. P. M. Rumford, '97; Secretary—P. E. Brown, '97.

A series of geological excursions, open to any member of college, will be conducted in October and November by the department of geology, mineralogy, and petrography. An excursion yesterday was directed by J. B. Woodworth and T. A. Jaggar while it examined the lower Cambrian rocks and coast erosion and structure of the beach at Nahant. A party of fifteen will go next Saturday to study the Cambrian and carboniferous rocks of Attleborough, Mass. Prof. Davis will conduct an excursion on Nov. 1 to Meriden, Conn., to study the relations of triassic sandstones and lava beds there. The last excursion, Nov. 9, will be for the study of the terminal moraine in Rhode Island.

The Chess Club is already at work in anticipation of the intercollegiate chess tournament in New-York Christmas Week. A tournament is in progress for the purpose of selecting Harvard's representatives. There are twenty-eight entries, as follows: C. H. Dunn, '96; C. O. Stevens, '99; J. F. Brice, '99; M. M. Markle, Law School; A. W. Ryder, '97; M. Bettman, '97; G. A. Hoyt, '99; H. H. Cook, Gr.; E. E. Southard, '97; A. Z. Reed, '97; B. P. Fay, '96; H. Clapp, '99; T. Spalding, Sp.; F. P. Gay, '97; H. T. Johnson, '96; F. F. Davis, Gr.; O. D. Hammond, '96; M. B. Huntington, '97; H. C. Ffoulke, '98; R. K. Albright, '97; G. A. Mumford, Law School; C. R. Wilson, '96; C. S. Barnard, '97; E. Thayer, '99; A. H. Holway, '98; J. W. Peck, '96; R. McC. Marsh, '99; W. B. Aspinwall, '96, and H. P. Robinson, '98.

There are not now any of the champions of last year in college, and there is some fear that Harvard will lose first place in this year's tournament. This accounts for the early beginning.

Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service League, lectured Tuesday evening on the duty of a college graduate in politics. A reception in his honor was given by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, founder of the Harvard Civic Service Reform Club.

Harvard has graduated 19,335 students from all departments since its founding. Of these 13,264 were in the academic department, 3,476 in the Medical School, 2,096 in the Law School, 813 in the Scientific School, and 528 in the Divinity School.

Francis Cabot Lowell of Boston, a graduate of the class of '76, has been appointed a Fellow of the Corporation of Harvard in place of Judge Endicott, resigned.

PRINCETON UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

Another Series of Intercollegiate Debates with Harvard and Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The series of intercollegiate debates between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, which was initiated last year, will be repeated this season. The American Whig and the Cliosophic Societies of Princeton appointed a joint Committee on Arrangements some weeks ago, and this committee reports that arrangements for the debates are well under way. Yale and Princeton will this year hold their contest at Princeton, last year's debate having been at New-Haven, and Princeton's representatives will go to Cambridge, returning Harvard's trip to Princeton last Winter. The date for the latter contest has not yet been agreed upon. Harvard wants Yale in March, and will probably agree to a date with Princeton some time during the same month.

Princeton's demand for three rebuttal speeches has been granted by Harvard, a thing which the men from Nassau have been endeavoring to accomplish ever since intercollegiate debating between the three large institutions began. Three men will represent each university in each contest, but in the Yale debate only two rebuttals will take place. Yale and Princeton have already selected Dec. 6 as the time for their contest, and Princeton's committee a few days since sent to Yale the following question for discussion:

Resolved, That it would be wise to establish in respect of all State legislation of a general character, a system of referendum similar to that established in Switzerland.

Yale will have the choice of sides upon this question, since Princeton chose the question. The Princeton committee also submitted to the New-Haven students a list of gentlemen acceptable to Princeton, to act as judges at the contest, from which list Yale is to select three names. The contests between the two halls will occur on Nov. 19, at which Princeton's representatives will be chosen, and a large representation of the society men is expected to participate in this contest. Princeton is anxious to maintain her high position gained last year by defeating the New-Haven debaters, and is just as anxious to wipe out the defeat which she suffered at the hands of Harvard's representatives.

The October number of The Nassau Literary Magazine appeared on Tuesday, and is one of the best recent issues of the magazine. The number is made up almost entirely by the Board of Editors, the one exception being the Maclean prize oration, by Edward S. Worcester of New-York City. Alfred L. P. Dennis, the managing editor, who comes from New-York also, has an interesting essay under the title, "College Men in Literature." David Potter contributes a poem entitled "Free," which has elicited considerable praise from the undergraduates, and another article, "Among the Marshes," a story showing excellent character delineation. "The Artist's Dream," by John J. Moment, is full of good descriptions, and the departmental work is of a high character. The magazine is receiving the hearty support of the student body, and a successful year is predicted for the present Board of Editors.

The long-delayed work on the Brokaw Memorial Building at the entrance to the Brokaw Field, has at last been renewed, and the building will be pushed to completion so as to be ready for use by the Christmas holidays. Architect Deaves has the work in hand, under Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw's supervision. The bottom of the swimming tank will be cemented, and a boiler room on the west end of the building will be erected, to provide heating appliances for the building, and hot water for the swimming tank. The students are anxiously awaiting the completion of both the house and the field, as both are needed badly to accommodate the growing demand for a general place for the physical exercises of the students. The university field is restricted to the Varsity teams, and the old playgrounds are rapidly being taken up by the new buildings added to the campus group during the last few years. The Brokaw Field is designed as a common playground for the entire college, and its completion is consequently awaited with considerable impatience.

The Whist Club has organized, with Frank H. Ward, '96, as President; R. F. Sterling, '97, as Vice President; S. M. Miller, '96, Treasurer, and J. H. Hutchinson, '97, as Secretary. This club is the outgrowth of the whist tournaments which have been carried on during the last two seasons. A large tournament will be played this year, and an effort is being made to establish intercollegiate contests in this game with Yale and Columbia. The result of the last tournament has just been announced. Hayes, '95, and Cresson, '95, won the first prize, and Stewart, '95, and Ward, '96, were the second best team. Other teams playing in the finals were Stockton, '96, and Humes, '96, Coulter, '96, and MacDonald, '96, Bressler, '96, and Miller, '96.

The Western Pennsylvania Club has elected officers for the coming year as follows: President—Dangerfield, '96; Vice President—P. Moore, '97; Treasurer—Hitzrot, '97; Corresponding Secretary—Hussy, '98; Recording Secretary—J. Moore, '97. Freshman Director—Wilson, '99. The club is doing an active work in the preparatory schools in its territory, and will give a theatre party at Pittsburg during the Christmas holidays. The Peddle Institute Club has elected: President—T. L. Gaskill, '96; Vice President—H. Van Cleaf, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—H. B. Wells, '98; Freshman Director—E. C. Shepard, '99. The Polytechnic Club of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute has elected: President—Mather, '96; Vice President—Mattison, '97; Treasurer—Schroeder, '98; Secretary—Stevenson, '99.

President and Mrs. Patton gave the annual reception to the freshman class on Tuesday evening from 8 to 11 at the Presidential mansion, Prospect. Only members of the Faculty and of the entering class were invited. Refreshments were served and a large number of the incoming students enjoyed the President's hospitality.

The sophomore class has elected: President—Garrett Cochran; Vice President—A. W. Harris; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Caldwell.

INSTRUCTORS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Officers Who Look After the Studies of Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—The following is a list of the officers on duty at the Naval Academy and the positions to which they are assigned for the academic year beginning Oct. 1:

Superintendent—Capt. P. H. Cooper.

Assistant to the Superintendent and Secretary of the Academic Board—Lieut. W. B. Potter; Assistant to the Superintendent in charge of Buildings and Grods—Lieut. Commander A. Ross.

Commandant of Cadets and Head of Department of Discipline—Commander W. H. Brownson; Lieut. C. E. Coolahan, assistant; Lieut. T. Porter, assistant and drill officer; Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, assistant and drill officer; Lieut. D. Daniels, assistant and drill officer.

Seamanship, Naval Construction, and Naval Tactics.—Head of Department—Lieut. Commander W. T. Swinburne; Assistants—Lieut. Commander F. E. Beatty, Lieut. R. M. Doyle, Lieut. De Witt Coffman; Instructor in Boxing, Swimming, and Gymnastics—Matthew Strohm.

Ordnance and Gunnery—Head of Department—Lieut. Commander J. M. McCrackin; Assistants—Lieut. J. H. Glennon, Ensign J. M. Ellicott, Ensign E. Moale, Jr.; Sword Master—A. J. Corbesier; Assistant Sword Masters—J. B. Retz, G. Heintz.

Navigation.—Head of Department—Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley Assistants—Lieut. J. A. Norris, Lieut. John Gibson, Lieut. C. J. Brush.

Steam Engineering.—Head of Department—Chief Engineer C. W. Rae; Assistants—Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Eldridge, Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Bartlett, Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner, Assistant Engineer H. W. Jones, Assistant Engineer H. O. Stickney.

Mechanics and Applied Mathematics.—Head of Department—Lieut. Commander Charles Belknap; Assistants—Lieut. M. I. Wood, Lieut. W. H. Allen, Lieut. Harry Phelps, Lieut. J. M. Orchard; Prof. T. W. Johnson.

Physics—Head of Department—Prof. N. M. Torry, A. M., Ph. D.; Assistants—Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf, Lieut. T. B. Howard, Lieut. J. E. Craven, Prof. Lucien J. Dashiell, Ph. D.

Mathematics.—Head of Department—Commander Asa Walker; Assistants—Lieut. A. W. Grant, Lieut. H. S. Dressel, Ensign W. Y. Pratt, Ensign S. R. Marvel, Ensign A. H. Robertson; Ensign H. H. Chandler.

English Studies, History and Law.—Head of Department—Commander Perry Garst; Assistants—Lieut. J. P. Parker, Lieut. E. Underwood, Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Ensign E. W. Eberle, Ensign E. H. Durell, Ensign J. F. Hubbard, Ensign F. M. Basset, Prof. W. W. Fay, A. M.; Prof. A. N. Brown.

Modern Languages.—Head of Department—Lieut. G. L. Dyer; Assistants—Lieut. T. Snowden, Ensign B. F. Hutchinson, Prof. Jules Leroux, Assistant Professor Henri Marion, Assistant Professor Samuel Garner, Ph. D.; Assistant Professor F. J. Dai Garennes, A. M.

Drawing.—Head of Department—Lieut. G. P. Colvocorres; Assistants—Ensign A. E. Hoff, Ensign Vogelgesang, Assistant Professor C. F. Blauvelt.

Branch of Physical Training.—In Charge—Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, M. D., Ph. D.

Officers Not Attached to Academic Staff—Lieut. U. Seebree, in charge of ships; Medical Inspector T. C. Walton, M. D.; Surgeon W. R. Du Boso, M. D.; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. McCormack, M. D.; Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. White, M. D.; Pay Director T. T. Caswell, Pay Officer; Pay Director W. Goldsborough, Commissary and General Storekeeper; Chaplain A. L. Royce, assistant professor; Marshall Oliver, Librarian; J. S. Spencer, assistant Librarian; R. M. Chase, secretary; Gunner A. A. Phelps.

Santee and Ships—Boatswain J. S. Sinclair; Mates C. J. Murphy, W. G. Smith.

Marine Officers—Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, commanding marines; Capt. J. M. T. Young, First Lieut. C. A. Doyen.

The above comprises all the changes that have been made in the roster of the academy, since the close of the last academic year, which is about a fifth of the whole number.

VASSAR GIRLS IN ATHLETICS.

The First Field Day in the College's History—Historical Studies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Athletic Association of Vassar College will hold its first field day on Saturday, Nov. 2. The committee in charge consists of Miss Nan Banks, Miss Ella Love, Miss Ida Shallon, Miss Elizabeth Vassar, and Miss Nell Haight. Bicycle races, foot races, hundred-yard dashes, basket-ball and battle-ball contests, and sports of similar nature are planned. As this will be the first field day in the annals of the college, great enthusiasm has been aroused over it.

The Students' Association has again taken measures for the instruction and entertainment of the maids employed in the college. Classes are being formed in the common branches, which will be conducted by the students. Popular lectures will be provided, and entertainments of an informal nature will be given from time to time. The nucleus of a small library, exclusively for the maids, was formed a year ago. It has been supplemented since by various gifts of books from the students.

The Twentieth Century Club is a new organization in the college. It includes in its membership all students of history who may wish to join. The meetings will be held Friday afternoon of each week. Addresses, formal and informal, by members of the Faculty of Vassar College or from non-resident lecturers will be given. These addresses will be on historical and political questions and questions of contemporary interest, and will give the students the specialized knowledge which the broader courses in general history cannot lay stress upon. Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Professor of History at Vassar College, is the originator of the plan for the Twentieth Century Club.

The department of history received this week from Harper & Brothers twenty-seven volumes on the subjects of history and travel. Eight years ago this firm presented to the college a large number of works on these subjects as a memorial of James Harper, a former Trustee.

The library of Vassar College has been increased by 461 volumes this year. The gift of $300 from S. D. Coykendall added many valuable books to the biology department.

Miss Adelaide Underhill, '88, Reference Librarian and Cataloguer at Vassar College, has an interesting article in The Vassar Miscellany for October on "Glimpses of French Libraries." Miss Underhill spent the Summer in France in company with Miss Lucy M. Salmon.

Miss B. C. Greene, '87, who resigned last year from her position as instructor in Latin at the college, on account of ill health, is now teaching in New-York City.

"An Experiment in Altruism," by Elizabeth Hastings, is the work of Miss Margaret Sherwood, instructor in English at Wellesley College and a graduate of Vassar College in 1886.

CORNELL SOPHOMORE OFFICERS.

Registration in the Law School—Other Items of Interest.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—At the annual election of the sophomore class last week Harry Martin Smith of Springfield, Mass., was elected President for the ensuing year. At the installation meeting motions were passed by the sophomores sanctioning the underclass contests arranged by the Student-Faculty Committee on Underclass Athletics. No rushing has been indulged in by the "sophs" this year, and it is expected that the freshmen will be unmolested.

The registration in the School of Law up to date as officially posted is: Graduates, 10; seniors, 71; juniors, 110; general course students electing law work, 40; total, 231. The election of officers of the senior law class will be held Oct. 22 in Boardman Hall. The following men have been nominated for the respective offices: President—Royal A. Gunnison, Paul Newton, and Louis B. Grant; Vice President—M. L. Ryan; Secretary—Harry Bowers; Treasurer—William Felker; Athletic Director—W. F. Smith.

At a meeting of the Cornell Branch of the American College League (Republican Clubs the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. H. Westwood, President; B. J. Fitch, Secretary; A. J. Christian, Treasurer.

During the Summer many changes and a number of additions were made in the department of geology. The Trustees voted $2,000 for improvements, and, as a result, Cornell now has one of the best equipped laboratories in the country.

The members of the athletic team have elected John R. Bowen of Chicago as Captain. Mr. Bowen has always been prominently identified with athletics, and his experience will be of great advantage in directing the regular training.

The first military hop of the year will be given in Armory Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 8. These hops are managed by a committee of six Captains from the underclass cadet corps.

AMONG RUTGERS STUDENTS.

Much Interest in the Glee Club—The College Weekly Editors.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 20.—A committee of the members of the class of '96 has the duty of selecting a play to be given by the class. It is hoped that the committee will omit such objectionable features as were embodied in the one given by the class of '95.

Much interest is manifested in music among the students. The Glee Club has four new members, but, as the majority of the members of the club are '96 men, it is necessary that new blood shall be infused from time to time, and, with this end in view, students of the lower classes are commencing to practice, with the hope of being selected for places in the club. The club has George Wilmot of Christ Church as leader.

The editors of The Targum, the college weekly paper, want the college authorities to follow the example of Yale, and give them rooms in the Dormitory Building for their offices. This may be done, and will prove a great convenience, as now a good deal of the work is done at home or in his boarding house. Perhaps if the editors were together the proofs would be more correctly read. A bad break was made in the issue of Oct. 9, the title page making the issue that of Nov. 9.

President Scott, on behalf of Rutgers Faculty, invited the Presbyterian Synod to visit the college buildings, &c., and that body returned thanks for the courtesy, and amply members availed themselves of the privilege extended them.

On Thursday the Rev. Dr. Thomas, President of the German Seminary at Bloomfield, led the chapel exercises, and afterward conducted the delegate to the Presbyterian Synod, Dr. Miller, made an address, by request of President Scott. He is an Ohio man and a war veteran, and he kept the students laughing by his humor.

STEVENS INSTITUTE SOCIETIES.

Papers Read by the Engineers—The Social Committees.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 20.—The first issue of Life came out on Thursday. It contained a summary of the different class and society elections, besides the usual college chat, and what was of especial interest, the offer of a banner to be given by Stevens Life to the winner of the interclass football games.

The Engineering Society has invited all the members of the junior class to join, juniors and seniors only being eligible for membership. The first regular meeting was held Friday. A paper on "The Niagara Power Plant" was read by Mr. Boucher, '96; Mr. MacGregor, '96, read a review of "Electrical Journals," and Mr. Peck, '96, gave one on "Mechanical Journals."

The President of the Social Society has appointed the following committees in addition to the Membership Committee: Committee to Draft a Constitution—H. E. Whitman, '96, and Milton Ruggles, '97; on First Dance—Kolstede, '96; Orr, '97, and Ross Scott, '98.

The Banjo Club will have its regular practice meetings on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday afternoons. Those of the Glee Club will be on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The Mandolin Club will practice on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The musical clubs are thinking quite seriously of engaging a professional instructor. The matter has not been finally settled, however. Guitars are still needed by both the Mandolin and Banjo Clubs.

The Editorial Board of The Link is composed as follows: E. J. Munby, editor in chief; G. P. Richardson, business manager; Charles Grady, assistant business manager; A. Macklin Orr, secretary; Harold Anderson, Milton Ruggles, and Leon B. Lent.

FRESHMEN AT WELLS COLLEGE.

Entertained by the Class of '98—Some Pleasant Lectures.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The freshman class, having organized, announce the following officers: President—Miss Haines; Vice President—Miss Sprague; Secretary—Miss Mason; Treasurer—Miss Ethel Weber; Sergeant at Arms—Miss Wild.

Monday evening the class of '98 entertained the freshmen at a charming little dancing party.

Prof. Hiram Corson of Cornell University gave a reading in the college chapel the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 12.

Mrs. Herbert Tuttle, whose husband was Professor of Modern and European History at Cornell University, gave two lectures, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, on "Color," considered practically and theoretically, and its application to pictorial art.

There have been a number of fine additions to the apparatus of the physical laboratory recently. The crowning interest is a very fine electric clock, the gift of W. H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y.

The Phoenix Literarum Societas opened its work for the year by a most interesting meeting Monday evening. The papers presented were "Fiction in Its Relation to Art and Life," by Miss Kingsbury, '96; "Beginnings of Fiction," by Miss Swinnerton, '97.

The University of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The following-named students of the University of Rochester are entitled to pursue honor studies by reason of high standing: Seniors—E. G. Barnum, A. L. Cardus, D. E. Carman, A. R. Chapin, R. B. English, G. B. Huntington, F. L. Lamson, Leo O'Brien, E. J. Wallis, and Lesser Kauffman.

Juniors—F. L. Cubley, A. B. Enos, G. A. Fairbanks, H. L. Gray, R. E. Gubelman, A. C. Potter, F. P. Reilly, H. A. Smith, C. B. Tenny, M. De W. Gray, R. G. Phillips, J. J. Quinn, Robert Salter, L. E. Saunders, M. B. Hiliegas, E. Hirschfield, and L. M. Morley. Sophomores—W. W. Arnold, R. B. Brownlee, R. E. Holmes, R. P. Lewis, S. F. Pattison, H. E. Webb, R. P. Webster, I. S. Wile, F. T. Bascom, B. H. Clement, F. C. Goodwin, and E. C. Atwater.

Rochester was one of the first cities in the State to avail itself of the advantages of the university extension movement, and now that the work has the official sanction of the university Trustees, it is likely to be even more successful. Three courses of lectures have just been begun. Prof. J. H. Gilmore of the university Faculty commenced a series on Shakespeare at the Park Avenue Baptist Church. Professor Henry Dr. Harrison E. Webster, ex-President of Union College, gave the first of a number of talks on physiology and anatomy at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Tuesday evening. Prof. T. Harwood Pattison of the Theological Seminary delivered the second in a course on "The England of the American Revolution" at the Brick Church Thursday evening.

Prof. H. L. Fairchild has in preparation a work on "The Glacial Lakes of the Genesee Valley." He read a paper on the subject before the Academy of Science on Monday evening. He is also announced to give lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association on "Familiar Science" later in the season.

The sophomore class has elected the following-named officers: President—H. E. Rippey; Vice President—J. E. Chamberlain; Secretary—Charles Cox; Treasurer—A. E. Empey; Chairman Executive Committee—Edward Davison; Toastmaster—C. W. Hopkins; Historian—W. W. Arnold; Poet—S. F. Pattison; Orator—R. N. Burgess; Prophet—C. Williams; Marshal—R. P. Lewis; Football Manager—F. T. Bascom; Football Captain—J. E. Williams; Baseball Manager—F. E. McNall; Baseball Captain—M. A. Chase.

Commissioner Parker Was Absent.

The large audience that gathered in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Police Commissioner A. D. Parker address the American Temperance Union was disappointed, as business had called the Commissioner out of the city.

Addresses were made, however, by the Rev. C. H. Mead, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, and by Dr. J. A. B. Wilson. After a musical programme the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to Dr. Wilson.

TO LEAVE HIS NEW-YORK CHURCH

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Accepts a Call from a Congregation in Los Angeles, Cal.

The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church has accepted the pastorate of the First Methodist Church in Los Angeles, Cal. His new charge has 1,300 members, and is one of the largest on the Pacific coast.

Dr. Wilson came to New-York three and a half years ago to resuscitate a down-town church suffering from up-town migration. He laid hold of his work with such vigor that in a short time his has become one of the best-known churches in this city. The church under his ministry has attained the largest membership it has had since 1849. More than 400 have united with it during his pastorate. Dr. Wilson won a reputation as a reformer by not hesitating to deal with all the live questions of the day. He leaves a church strong, aggressive, and full in public spirit.

Dr. Wilson has won a reputation for his charity. He has two sons now in Los Angeles. His successor is to be the Rev. J. W. Campbell, D. D., of Los Angeles, a minister of prominence in the Methodist Church.

MAGICIAN BANCROFT APPEARS

He Makes His Debut in Orange, and Creates a Good Impression.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—Frederick Bancroft, the magician, gave his first public performance in this country in Music Hall, this city, last night, before a good house for a Saturday night, and it was most favorably received. He had some very mysterious and novel attractions, which included Oriental and aerial scenes, which were a real revelation to most of those present. He proved himself to be a pioneer in magic in some of his exhibitions. He was assisted by Miss Katherine Gyler, an able Indian club swinger; Miss Rose Gunther, a premiere danseuse, who had numerous new movements, and others.

The stage setting and scenery were very handsome and appropriate. The company will make its first formal opening in Syracuse next month. Clarence Fleming is manager for Mr. Bancroft, and is confident that he will take a front rank among the magicians now on the stage. There is nothing cheap or second-class about his exhibitions, and the costumes introduced are handsome.

DROWNED IN A POOL OF WATER

The Sad Death of Seth Low's Gardener in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 20.—The wife of Ludlow Mahan missed her husband at tea time to-night and went to look for him, finding his body at the bottom of a pool of water.

Mahan was gardener for years on the extensive place of the late Abiel A. Low of Brooklyn, and since his death the place has been owned by Setn Low, President of Columbia College, and Mahan continued in charge. The pool contained only two and a half feet of water, and it was separated from the ocean by a flood gate. It was constructed by the late A. A. Low for his grandchildren to play in. Mahan, it is believed, leaned over the side to pull up a rope, lost his balance, and fell over. In the descent of ten feet he struck a raft and was rendered insensible, a bruise on his head indicating this. He was a most exemplary citizen, and highly respected by members of the Royal Arcanum, and President of the Newport Horticultural Society.

William Allan, gardener for years on the William R. Travers place, died to-day.

SUSPECTED OF POST OFFICE BURGLARIES

Two Members of an Alleged Gang Arrested and Discharged.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning Detective Vallely of the Central Office arraigned John Anderson, alias Burke, and has him discharged. The prisoner had been arrested on Friday on suspicion of being one of a gang of Post Office burglars. Another man, known as "Red" Kennedy, had also been arrested, but was discharged for want of evidence.

Inspector Jacobs of the Post Office, who was in court, stated that he felt confident that these men were guilty of numerous robberies from the Post Offices on Long Island, in Connecticut, and in Maine. He was, however, unable to have them identified.

Their mode of work was to drive into a town from some place twenty or thirty miles distant, and, after the robbery had been committed, immediately leave, carrying their plunder off in their wagon.

Alleged Blackmailers Remanded.

Charles A. Schultz of 124 Hudson Street, and Nicholas Weiss, a watchmaker, who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of attempting to extort money from Hugh O. Pentecost, the lawyer, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and were remanded.

Fire Scare in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Fire in the storeroom on the third floor of the Grand Union Hotel, early this morning, caused panic in the hotel and drove the guests into Dearborn Street in scant attire. The blaze had made some headway when discovered, and the corridors of the upper floors were filled with smoke when the hotel employes rushed through them sounding the alarm. Subsequent events proved there was no cause for alarm. The fire was confined to the third floor, and the damage was principally from water. The building belongs to Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp. (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) per steamer for Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at *2 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Manauense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Manauense";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Hesperides.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Venezuela must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Lahn, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for Campeachy, Chiapas, and Yucatan, must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, Demerara, and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Alameda, close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Avondale, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Narrow and Professional Market, with Only Slight Changes.

COLLAPSE OF THE COTTON CORNER

Cotton Bills Likely to be More Plentiful—General Business Conditions Satisfactory—Speculation in the Industrials.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation last week was extremely narrow and almost entirely professional. The controlling factor in the situation was the foreign exchange market, which advanced steadily until Friday, when rates weakened on the appearance of bills drawn against the proceeds of the Anaconda Mine sale and the exports of cotton. The advance in cotton culminated on Thursday. The various options dropped 20 points on that day, and again on Friday, and there was marked weakness on Saturday. In fact, there was quite a panic after the close of our market in New-Orleans, accompanied by a further break of nearly 50 points, so that the decline from the top has been fully a cent a pound. The high prices were the result of the operations of a pool working to corner the market, and the break came on its inability to carry out its programme. The lower level for cotton cannot fail to have a favorable influence on the exchange market, as the export movement, which was checked by the high price, will now be resumed.

Trade reports show that there has been no set-back to general business. There has been a slight reaction from the extremely high prices for iron, but the output of the furnaces has been sold from four to five months in advance at profitable rates. The railroads continue to show improved earnings, and the outlook for future business is most gratifying. Furthermore, the rate situation is on a better basis than it has been in years, and the companies are now assured of reasonable returns for the services they perform. The uneasiness over the London fortnightly settlement proved to be unfounded, for the operation was carried through without difficulty. The Paris settlement was also made successfully, although there is evidently some uneasiness at that centre over the wild Kafir speculation. Progress is being made toward the rehabilitation of several bankrupt railway companies; the Union Pacific reorganization plan was announced during the week.

Speculative interest centred largely in the industrials, notably in Chicago Gas, Sugar, Leather preferred, Tobacco, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. Suits have been begun to prevent the Chicago Gas Reorganization Committee's carrying out its plan, and the whole matter has been tied up until Nov. 5, when arguments will be heard. Sugar moved within narrow limits, but recovered a good part of its dividend. Leather preferred suffered from liquidation by insiders. Trade disturbances caused some selling of Tobacco, although it was strong on Saturday. Tennessee Coal and Iron was raided in the absence of support, and closed about two points down. The company, however, is profiting greatly by the improvement in the iron business; its finances have been recently put in thorough order, and its earnings now are so satisfactory that its officers do not hesitate to say that dividends on the common stock are only a matter of a very few months. Distillers has been firm on light business. The distillers will be put in operation about Nov. 1, and profitable results are assured, now that an understanding has been reached with conflicting interests. Other 'industrials' were without special feature.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Closing.			
	High- est.	Low- est.	Oct. 20, '95.	Oct. 20, '94.
Adams Express	151	151	148	
Alton & Terre Haute	63	63	34	
*Am. Sp. Mfg.	15¼	14½	..	
*Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	49	45½	..	
American Cotton Oil	23⅜	22⅛	31½	
American Cotton Oil pf.	74	73½	..	
*Amer. Sugar Refining	100⅜	100⅛	86⅜	
*Amer. Sugar Refining pf.	101½	100¼	92	
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	..	
American Tobacco	97⅝	92⅝	97¾	
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1	..	
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	22⅛	21⅛	..	
*At., T. & S.F.pf., when iss.	32⅛	32	..	
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅜	61	70	
*Bay State Gas	24⅛	23¾	24¼	
Canada Southern	55⅜	54½	51⅝	
Canadian Pacific	61¼	61⅛	..	
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¾	19	18⅞	
Chicago Gas	71½	68¼	74⅞	
Chicago Gas., tr. certs.	69¾	68½	..	
Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	102¾	102½	..	
Chicago & Northwestern	107½	105¼	104¼	
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	148	148	141½	
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	87⅝	85⅝	73¾	
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45½	43⅝	39	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77⅝	76⅞	61⅜	
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	127⅜	126¾	120	
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79	77⅛	60½	
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	64⅝	62	..	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	36⅞	..	
Columbus & Hock. Coal	8	8	10	
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23⅝	23	10	
Commercial Cable	162¾	162¾	..	
Consolidated Coal	33	33	..	
Consolidated Gas Co.	148	144¾	121	
Delaware & Hudson	133½	132¼	132⅜	
Delaware, Lack. & West.	169	168	166	
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53⅞	53	32⅜	
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	24⅜	23½	..	
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	11	11	..	
Ed. Elec. Il. of N. Y.	100	100	102¼	
Ed. Elec. Il. of B'klyn.	107¾	107¼	..	
Erie Tel. & Tel.	70	70	54	
Evans. & Terre Haute	28	28	..	
General Electric	38⅝	36½	34⅞	
Green Bay & W., t. r.	½	½	3⅜	
Homestake	31½	31½	..	
Illinois Central	100	100	92½	
Illinois Steel Co.	81¼	70	..	
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19¼	17½	..	
Iowa Central	10⅞	10½	..	
Iowa Central pf.	37½	36	30	
Keokuk & Des Moines	3¾	3¾	..	
Laclede Gas	28½	23½	18⅛	
Laclede Gas pf.	84½	82	72	
Lake Erie & West	24	23½	16⅞	
Lake Erie & West. pf.	78¾	77½	70	
Lake Shore	151½	151	135½	
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20½	19½	..	
Louisville & Nashville	62⅜	61⅜	54	
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	8⅞	..	
L., N. A. & Chic., pf.	28¼	27	24⅜	
Manhattan Beach	6	6	..	
Manhattan Con.	111	109¼	107¾	
*Metropolitan Traction	100	99¼	..	
Michigan Central	100	100	99	
Michigan Peninsula Car.	20½	20	..	
Minn. & St. Louis	26	25	..	
Minn. & St. Louis, 1st pf.	86⅝	86⅝	..	
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60	59¾	..	
Minnesota Iron	70	69	..	
Missouri Pacific	37⅞	36¼	28⅝	
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	17	16⅞	13⅝	
M., Kan. & Texas pf.	38	35⅞	22½	
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	22½	18⅝	
Morris & Essex	170	170	160½	
*National Lead Co.	35¼	34⅛	40¼	
*National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	87¼	
National Linseed Oil	24	23½	20¼	
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	..	
New-Jersey Central	113	111⅝	109¼	
New-York Central	101⅝	100⅝	99⅞	
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	53½	53½	31⅞	
N. Y. & N. H.	187⅜	185½	..	
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15	15	14⅜	
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st in. pd.	12¾	11¼	13⅞	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	12⅞	12½	15	
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	36⅜	34⅞	43½	
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3¾	8¾	
Norfolk & West. pf.	15⅝	15	22¾	
North American	5⅝	5	4	
Northern Pacific.	4⅞	4⅜	4⅛	
North. Pacific pf.	19	18⅝	18	
Ontario Mining	9⅝	9¾	7½	
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18¼	16	
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	11	9⅞	..	
Pacific Mail	31½	29½	18¾	
Phila. & Reading	21¾	19⅝	18¼	
P., C., C. & St. L.	19⅝	18⅝	17½	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58⅜	57	49	
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176	172	161	
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	6⅞	4¾	
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16⅞	15⅞	9½	
St. Paul & Duluth.	25	25	..	
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	88	..	
St. Paul & Omaha	44½	43	35⅜	
*St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	..	
Silver Bullion certs.	68⅜	67⅝	..	
Southern Pacific	24½	23⅝	20¼	
Southern Railway	12⅝	12	12⅞	
Southern Railway pf.	38⅝	37½	42¾	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43⅝	40½	17⅜	
Texas Pacific	11⅜	9¾	10	
Tol., A. A. & N. Mich.	1¾	1⅝	5⅝	
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	20	20	..	
Union Pacific	16¾	14½	..	
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf.	6¾	6	4½	
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8¾	7⅞	..	
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16¼	15⅜	..	
U. S. Cordage std., all in. pd.	31½	31½	..	
United States Rubber	41¼	40⅝	41½	
United States Rubber pf.	95	94½	95	
*United States Leather	14½	13⅝	10	
*United States Leather pf.	81⅝	76⅜	60⅜	
Wabash	9⅛	9	6½	
Wabash pf.	23⅜	22⅜	14⅝	
Western Union Telegraph.	93¾	91⅜	87⅜	
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	15½	14⅜	12⅜	
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	48⅜	47⅝	43½	
Wisconsin Central	6¼	6¼	3⅜	

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@3 per cent., the average being about 2¼ per cent. Time money was not active. Rates were 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in fair supply, and the demand was good. Rates were at 4⅝@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for four months commission-house bills and prime four months single names, 5½@6 per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £596,416 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.97, became 56.92. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 7,475,000f. in gold and 4,425,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong owing to the absence of bids until Friday, when cotton and commercial bills became more plentiful. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅛@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $24,725,692, and the exports for the same period, $69,619,188. The net exports, therefore, have been $44,893,496. The net exports to date in 1894 were $68,584,929; in 1893, $13,079,907, and in 1892, $51,759,369.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 1
American Cotton Oil pf. 2⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 1⅝
Bay State Gas 1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. 2⅝
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling pf. 1
Consolidated Gas 1½
Delaware, Lack. & Western 1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1½
Erie Tel. & Tel. 1½
Lake Shore 1½
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining 2
American Sugar Refining pf. 1⅜
Chicago Gas 1⅝
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 1¼
Delaware & Hudson 1
Illinois Central 2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 3
Laclede Gas ..... ⅜
Laclede Gas pf. 3⅜
Manhattan 1½
Metropolitan Traction 1⅛
Michigan Central 1
National Starch 1st pf. 5⅜
Pacific Mail 1½
Philadelphia & Reading 1
P., C., C. & St. L. pf. 1
St. Louis Southwestern pf. 1
St. Paul & Duluth 3
Silver bullion certificates 1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1⅞
Texas Pacific 1⅜
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1
United States Cordage gtd. 1½
United States Leather pf. 2½
Western Union 1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atch., T. & S. Fé adj. 4s 1
Duluth & I. R. 1st 1¾
Erie funded 7s 2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r. 1½
Kansas Pacific cn., t. r. 1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s 3½
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895 1
Kansas Pacific 1st, Den. 2¼
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 2
Lex. Ave. & Pav. Ferry 1st 1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis cn. 5s 1
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 1st 1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. col. trust 5s 3
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, Dak. 1½
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r. 3½
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1s., t. r. 2
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 1¼
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r. 1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. ..... ¼
Union Pacific 1st, 1896 ..... 2⅛
Union Pacific 1st, 1897 ..... 2⅝
Union Pacific 1st, 1899 ..... 1½
Virginia Midland gen. 1¼

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s 1
Brook., W. & W. 1st 1¾
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925 1
Col. Mid. cn., t. r. 1
Consolidated Gas, Chicago, 1st 1½
Flint & P. M. Pt. H. 5s 1¾
Int. & Great Northern 1st 1
Mobile & Ohio gen. 1¼
N. Y. & N. H. 4s 1
Northern Pacific col. trust notes 2½
Oregon Imp. 1st 1½
Oregon R. & N. con. 5s, t. r. 2½
Philadelphia & Reading 3d pf., inc. 1¼
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 2½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 2⅝
Texas Pacific 1st 2⅜
Texas Pacific 2d 1¼
United States Cordage 1st, t. r. 2⅝

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,203,275. The banks now hold $15,380,175 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,285,700, an increase in specie of $890,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $178,500, a decrease in deposits of $1,567,100, and a decrease in circulation of $176,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 19, '95.	Oct. 12, '95.	Oct. 20, '94.
Loans	$304,370,300	$306,606,000	$500,772,500
Specie	61,851,900	60,861,900	93,937,900
Legal tenders	86,500,300	86,687,800	117,252,500
Net deposits	331,924,100	333,491,200	594,706,900
Circulation	14,131,100	14,307,300	11,723,000

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Oct. 19, '95.	Oct. 12, '95.	Oct. 20, '94.
Specie	$61,851,900	$60,861,900	$93,937,900
Legal tenders	86,500,300	86,687,800	117,252,500
Total reserve	$148,361,200	$147,549,700	$211,190,400
Reserve req'd agt deposits	132,981,025	133,372,800	148,676,725
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$15,380,175	$14,176,900	$62,513,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$15,380,175	1890	*$349,225
1894	62,513,075	1889	917,250
1893	42,640,775	1888	16,901,025
1892	2,382,425	1887	9,365,225
1891	9,029,700	1886	5,469,575

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,522,200
Corresponding week 1894	7,827,962
Since Jan. 1, 1895	420,934,167
Corresponding period 1894	349,752,103

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,883,033
Corresponding week 1894	9,508,617
Since Jan. 1, 1895	265,602,614
Corresponding period of 1894	288,349,592

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,170,340
Corresponding week 1894	371,634
Since Jan 1, 1895	26,103,790
Corresponding period 1894	16,386,520

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,759,016
Corresponding week 1894	1,905,500
Since Jan. 1, 1895	97,960,370
Corresponding period 1894	113,444,854

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable from The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 17, 1895	£41,137,225	.....
Oct. 18, 1894	36,649,601	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 17, 1895	78,568,553	£49,876,836
Oct. 18, 1894	75,698,313	49,720,617

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 17, 1895	31,847,878	13,642,322
Oct. 18, 1894	34,806,975	11,822,325

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 17, 1895	21,958,000	12,975,000
Oct. 18, 1894	13,977,000	14,717,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 17, 1895	8,004,000	11,270,000
Oct. 18, 1894	8,004,000	9,638,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 17, 1895	4,273,000	6,781,000
Oct. 18, 1894	4,070,000	6,769,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 17, 1895	2,859,333	1,429,667
Oct. 18, 1894	3,163,333	1,581,667
Total last week	£188,667,989	£95,474,825
Corresponding week in 1894	174,537,934	95,903,667
Week ending Oct. 10	189,264,998	95,931,155
Corresponding week last year	174,224,384	95,891,333

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Oct. 19	$632,772,966
Balances for week ending Oct. 19	37,246,234
Clearings for week ending Oct. 12	638,630,744
Balances for week ending Oct. 12	39,302,611
Clearings for week ending Oct. 5	694,324,799
Balances for week ending Oct. 5	54,503,323
Clearings for week ending Sept. 28	559,687,808
Balances for week ending Sept. 28	37,681,270
Clearings for week ending Sept. 21	615,099,129
Balances for week ending Sept. 21	38,571,604
Clearings for week ending Sept. 14	576,153,300
Balances for week ending Sept. 14	38,657,396

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The past week has been a dull and uninteresting one in the bond market, speculative issues having been quiet, with a decided falling off in transactions, and dealings in high grade bonds, though in active demand, restricted by a lack of offerings. The leading bond houses all report a great scarcity of high grade bonds. Those that come upon the market are readily absorbed at higher prices than have ruled in many years. Investors who a short time ago would accept nothing less than 4¼ to 4½ per cent., are now contented with 3½ per cent., on which basis a great many of the highest grade bonds are now selling. Bonds that were issued bearing 6 per cent. are now being made 5 per cent. bonds, and very few new bonds bearing over this rate are ever issued now.

The proposed Union Pacific plan was announced, and all classes of its securities, as well as those of the Kansas and Pacific, advanced quite sharply. The plan is little more than an outline, and will probably have to be modified many times before a final settlement will be made. The issues of the Southwestern roads were weak on decreased earnings, owing to the partial failure of the cotton crop. Texas and Pacific seconds sold down to 24, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s to 61½.

The better class of traction securities were in excellent demand. Steinway first 6s sold as high as 110 and interest. There was also a continued demand for the bonds of the Buffalo and Bridgeport Traction Company's securities. In the latter bonds very large sales were made on the statement showing net earnings of $112,000 for the first nine months of the year against interest charges of $75,000 for the entire year. Government bonds were slightly weaker, with little doing.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The only activity in the local security market during the week was confined to the bond list. The favorites were Westchester Electric guaranteed 5s and Steinway Railway 6s. The latter were in demand, on the handsome quarterly showing made by the company. Among the changes in the local stock list were a decline for New-York Air Brake of 1 per cent., and a drop of ½ per cent. for the bid price of Celluloid stock. The annual meetings of the Albany Railway and of the Troy Gas Company were held during the week. Both companies re-elected the old Boards of Directors, and the same officers were re-elected for the coming year. Hudson River Telephone has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ¾ per cent., payable Nov. 1. Books close Oct. 21. The company has its new line to Whitehall completed and in operation. Albany Railway has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 1. Books close Oct. 22.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	131	..
Albany Insurance Company	115	125
Albany Railroad stock	115	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	125	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63½	67½
Commercial Insurance Company	130	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1936	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	830	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air-Brake Company	9	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	57	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	110
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	105	..
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s.	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	102½	103½
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manfac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	87½	88
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—The most conspicuous incident in this week's dull market was the demand for traction bonds. Citizens' Traction 5s sold at 110 ex coupon, the highest price ever quoted. Allegheny and Manchester Traction 5s sold at 106, Duquesne Traction 5s at 105¼. Pittsburg Traction 5s at 108@110, Central Traction at 104, and so on through the list down to Birmingham Traction 5s, which sold at 98½. The bonds are all first mortgages on the properties they represent. The advance in them is due to the announcement that the Consolidated Traction Company, which will control all the lines with the exception of Birmingham, will expend about $2,000,000 on the consolidated system for betterments, and this expenditure will naturally enhance the value of the property and the security of the mortgages, which cannot be affected by the reorganization. Traction stocks, however, have continued very dull and weak, with the exception of Central, and the only reason assigned for this condition is the disclosures of alleged criminal mismanagement of municipal affairs. These disclosures do not in the remotest manner implicate any of the managers of the traction roads, but the feeling is growing that under the "reform" movement, the traction companies, which have hitherto had things pretty much their own way, will be compelled to pay a fair price for additional privileges in the two cities. Natural gas stocks have declined somewhat on reports of the expensive nature of the new field work now being carried on quite extensively in West Virginia. Following the visit of the chief officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the works of the Westinghouse Electric Company, the stock of the latter advanced fractionally, but continued dull. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	7¼	..
Philadelphia Company	15	15¼
Wheeling Gas	17¼	18
Central Traction	28	28½
Citizens' Traction	57	57½
Pleasant Valley	..	22
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15½	16
Duquesne Traction	34½	35
Pitts., Allegheny & Man.	39½	..
U. S. & Signal common	14	14¼

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The local stock market has been somewhat more active. In the bank stock list prices continue firm as a general rule. The following sales were made: First National at 113½, Merchants' National at 62½, National Eagle at 56, Rhode Island National at 24¼, and Roger Williams National at 68. Sales of Industrial Trust were made at 98.

American Screw stock sold down to 212½. That figure is now bid, with stock offered at 215. The Insurance stocks are sought for and prices have gradually advanced. With the exception of Equitable, at 49½, no sales have been reported. The illuminating stocks are quiet; Narragansett Electric Light is firm, and Providence Gas is offered at 86½.

The local money market continues much the same as last week. Commercial paper is passing at 5½@6 per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted nominally at 3 per cent., and cotton loans continue to be made at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	45½
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26½
City	59	..
Commercial	47	47½
Eagle	55½	56½
Fifth	46	48
First	110	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	..	23
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	139	..
Merchants'	62	..
Mechanics'	53	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	46
National Commerce	43	..
Old	112½	116
Phenix	72	78
Rhode Island	24	24½
Roger Williams	68	69
Second	..	128
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	44	44½

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	200	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	186½	190
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb bonds	137	138½
Providence & Springfield	80	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	240	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	212½	215
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	81	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	117	119½
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Providence Wors. pf.	100	..
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39	..
Rhode Island Perkins, H-S	88	90
Rhode Island Perkins, H-S, pf.	96	98½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49½	51
Merchants'	49½	52
Prov. Washington	48	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84	85
Providence Gas	85½	86½
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	92	96½
Rhode Island Elec. Protect.	116	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Prov. & Stonington Steamship	149	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for 30-day bills ½ per cent. The plethora of money was shown at the Stock Exchange, where, despite a heavy settlement, no necessity was found for applying to the Bank of England for loans. There were heavy gold exports during the week to South Africa and Egypt. The arrivals were few, while $10,000,000 will probably be released from the Bank of England, this amount being the first instalment of the Chinese war indemnity. Silver was dull, there being no buying for India or China.

The stock market was absorbed with the mining settlement. Other stocks were quiet. Consols were down ⅛. American railroad securities closed steady. Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific preferred advanced ¾, as did ordinary; Norfolk and Western, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé each ½, and Northern Pacific ¼. Central Pacific, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Illinois Central, and Louisville and Nashville each declined ½, and Denver and Rio Grande and Union Pacific each ¼.

Financial.

High-Grade Investments

Michigan Central R. R. Co.
1st Mtg. 6s, 1909.
Detroit & Bay City 1st 8s.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba,
Dak. Ex., 1st Mtg. Gold 6s.

Chicago, St. Paul & Minn.
1st Mtg. Gold 6s.

New York, Lac. & Western
Terminal Mtg. 4s.

Terminal R. R. Ass. of St. Louis,
1st Con. Mtg. Gold 5s.

Chic. & Northwestern System,
Fremont, Elk. & Mo. River 1st 6s,
St. Paul, Eastern & G. T. 1st Gold 6s.

Chesapeake & Ohio
R. & A. 1st Mtg. Gold 4s.
Gold

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are the following:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story frame building in front, and two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $4,900.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., executor's sale, plot on west side of Daly Avenue, 81.56 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 101.8 by 104.75 by 100 by 111.18, with frame dwelling.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury calendar, October term.

1—Moore vs. Steljes. 2—Sherry vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 3—Thomas vs. New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. 4—Columbian National Bank of Boston vs. Cheever. 5—Lapham vs. Noble. 6—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. 7—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 8—First National Bank of New-Haven vs. Curiel. 9—Clinton Bank vs. Spaeth. 10—Arnold vs. Haggard. 11—City National Bank of Dallas, Texas, vs. Hall Self-feeding Cotton Gin Company. 12—Redmond vs. Scott. 13—Peteo vs. Panama Railroad. 14—Weiss Malting and Elevator Company vs. New-York Central and Harlem River Railroad. 15—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 16—United States vs. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 17—Gray vs. James. 18—Girardi vs. Zimmerman. 19—Symon vs. Koster, Bial & Co. 20—Dobson vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 21—United States vs. Garcia. 22—Bennett vs. Walsh. 23—Singleton vs. Scharf. 24—United States vs. North American Commercial Company. 25—Warth vs. Mack. 26—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 27—Barrett vs. Rowell. 28—Hirckhead vs. Weeks. 29—Gunn vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 30—Baxter vs. same. 31—McCabe vs. same. 32—Rouse vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 33—United States vs. Becker. 34—Same vs. Habeman. 35—Same vs. Witteman. 36—Giblin vs. Northern Pacific Railroad. 37—Clinton Bank vs. Spaeth. 38—Litem vs. Saxton. 39—Same vs. Raymond. 40—Blessing vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 41—Sullivan vs. same. 42—National Bank of Oxford vs. Whitman. 43—Adler vs. Old Colony Steamboat Company. 44—Adler vs. Hobart. 45—Ungaro vs. Press Publishing Company. 46—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. 47—Winslow vs. Stevens. 48—Davis Provision Company vs. Fowler. 49—Hangmann vs. La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. 50—Lurman vs. New-York Times Publishing Company et al. 51—Wagner vs. same. 52—Walraven vs. Saunders. 53—Raney vs. Fleischmann. 54—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 55—Florito vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 56—O'Keefe vs. E. S. Higgins Carpet Company. 57—Germania Bank vs. La Follette. 58—Martin vs. Stokes. 59—Roberts vs. Newton and Hartford Railroad. 60—Grubnau vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 61—Olsen vs. National Lead Company. 62—Esser vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 63—Rice vs. same. 64—Thomson-Houston General Electric Company vs. Woodbridge and Turner Engineering Company. 65—Browne vs. W. R. Grace & Co. 66—Sackett vs. Richards Company. 67—Sackett vs. Richards Company. 68—Butler Company vs. Fritzsche. 69—Porter vs. Sigafus. 70—Maschke vs. Union Railway Company. 71—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 72—Emanuel vs. Carey. 73—Welss vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 74—Groos vs. same. 75—Morgan vs. New-York Horse Manure Company. 76—United States vs. Kennard. 77—Western National Bank vs. Union Central Life Insurance. 78—Cotter vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 79—United States vs. Peter Vaupel. 80—Blair vs. New-York Electrical Equipment Company. 81—Hapfelmeier vs. Koehn. 82—Mullen vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 83—Schlabitz vs. Bethlehem Iron Company. 84—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Company. 85—Murtaugh vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 86—Morrissey vs. same. 87—United States vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 88—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Arnheim. 282—North vs. Fischer. 286—Brown vs. Wysong. 307—Gibbs vs. Holt. 308—Same vs. same. 309—Royal Benefit Society vs. Chronicle Company. 311—Ruppert vs. McDonnell. 313—Higgins vs. Phoenix Carpet Cleaning Company. 316—Same vs. New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company. 317—People, &c., vs. Bull.

Divorce.—3096—Smith vs. Smith. 2087—Belyea vs. Belyea. 3088—Hutzburg vs. Ruthburg. 3089—Olsen vs. Olsen. 3092—Pfugi Vs. Pfugi. 3090—Cronheim vs. Cronheim. 3295—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 3296—Mackey vs. Mackey. 3299—Luebbers vs. Luebbers. 3300—Tinoccolo vs. Tinoccolo. 3301—Mackenbroth vs. Mackenbroth.

Law and Fact.—3211—St. Lawrence Marble Company vs. Barker. 3212—General Fixture Company vs. same. 3213—Atwater vs. same. 3214—General Electric Company vs. same. 3069—Maher vs. Garry. 2191—McShane vs. Holahan. 2831—Hoshi vs. Menge. 3285—Geoffroy vs. Gilbert. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 448—Simon vs. Reichardt. 1978—Griffing vs. Crave. 2106—Burst vs. Karsher. 2101—Warnier vs. Boesneck. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2366—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1933—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander. 1968—Kane vs. Mitchell. 2113—McClelland vs. Murphy. 2643—Edson vs. Barton. 2331½—Martin vs. Barker. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 2405—Barnette vs. Bleistiff. 2223—Walker vs. Tobey. 2185—Hoffman vs. Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company. 2445—City of Ironwood vs. Coffin. 1913—Neale vs. Carpy. 2431—Vietor vs. Dooley. 3228—Ely vs. Rose. 3180—Dedell vs. Starkweather. 2161—Zebley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 3160—Ogden vs. Thompson. 2901—Coles vs. Coles. 2899—Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 2959—People ex rel. Sherwin-Williams Company vs. Barker. 2621—Benedict vs. Hyfe. 1528—Todd vs. Elghmire. 3304—Jennie Clarkson Home vs. Gilbert. 2012—Welsh vs. Taylor. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier. 2319—Schweitzer vs. Jaeger. 3071—Milbank vs. American Surety Company. 3068—Same vs. Smith. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2085—Kirkham vs. Bank of America. 3303—Martin vs. De Forrest. 2161—Zebley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3106—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson Company. 6585—Hemfy vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 3266—Woltman vs. Dudley. 2012—Harr vs. Hyle. 2394½—Goldstein vs. Cohen. 6415—Ferris vs. The Mayor, &c. 3442½—Silverman vs. Martin. 3443½—Same vs. Freel. 3444½—Same vs. Harris. 3445½—Same vs. Mentz. 3446½—Same vs. Bruckneimer. 3447½—Same vs. Behrens. 3448½—Same vs. Goodwin. 2881—Mueller vs. Wheeler. 3341—Zabriskie vs. Sonneborn. 3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3717½.

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CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Oct. 24.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.— ——, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

63—Boyd vs. Boyd. 1—Homans vs. Dunne. 48—Zimmerman vs. Gerzog. 49—Same vs. same. 93—Kiernan vs. Toal. 13—Carroll vs. Carroll. 5—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 21—De Bayter vs. same. 22—Same vs. same. 24—Hartshorne vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 92—O'Reilly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 94—Cahn vs. Lubin. 11—Hanneman vs. Fischer.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

12—Brown vs. Longstaff.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

3193—Judson vs. Disken. 1082—Doltz vs. Egan. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Till vs. New-York Breweries Company. 1559—Mahoney vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1453—Schreimer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1642—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1533—Craig vs. Helpershanson. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 1283—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schneider vs. same. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. Aver. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1691—Perry vs. Swain. 1407—Martin vs. Stokes. 1154—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3072—Doblin vs. Sexton.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 656—Mahoney vs. Zittel. 949—Kelly vs. Kelly. 496—Bechtle vs. Wertheimer. 163—Remsen vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 639—Troy vs. Troy. 641—Scharf vs. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company. 653—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 655—Hamilton vs. Hedergreen.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

484—Cantoni vs. Forster.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

890—Lane vs. Turner. 985—Black vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

948—Hayes vs. Mestinez. 1392—Kaplan vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 802—Barker vs. Warren. 1652—Mable vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 949—Baldwin vs. Eno. 742—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 531—Holland vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1175—Stiner vs. Fargo. 1234—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 971—Siefke vs. Siefke. 1478—Croft vs. Bunn. 979—Hilton vs. Birns. 392—Riley vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 809—Barnes vs. Newcombe. 958—Metz vs. Mott. 1505—People ex rel. Thom vs. Pangborn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine Bradley, Samuel S. Simpson, Alfred Fogarty, Mary McConnell, Thomas Gillis, Ellen C. Walsh.

At 2 P. M.—Wincentz Jablowski, Theresia Phannenschlag, August Ritter, Mary Bigley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills of: 1023—Charles J. Fagan. 1084—Carl H. Stiller. 1088—Benjamin F. Constable.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 431—Washington Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 841—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 456—Hall vs. Friedlander. 257—Pellegrini vs. Petre. 492—Reid vs. Mullen. 432—Levy vs. Schattman. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 2611—Reich vs. Frank. 2615½—Potter vs. Langer. 141—Pelser vs. Strauss. 144—Elliott vs. Luengene. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler. 165—Sherman Bank vs. Cambles. 202—Hogan vs. Tostevin. 209—Lubo vs. Klein. 107—Allen vs. Juch. 294—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 439—J. B. Nathan, Brothers & Co. vs. Kopetzky. 440—Solomon vs. Hughes. 442—Same vs Connor. 443—North American Brewing Company vs. Lester. 445—Day vs. Studebacher Brothers' Manufacturing Company. 446—Kaplan vs. Agne. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 448—Hart vs. Wilson. 449—Hart vs. Shaw. 450½—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 452—Randall vs. Hays. 453—Foster vs. Cohen. 457—Frischman vs. Zimmermann.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1724—Kantrowitz vs. Tamsen. 559—Phillips vs. Oshinsky. 466—Hinck vs. Wilmerding. 211—Lawrence vs. McDermott. 502—Stein vs. Uhlman. 848—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 349—Same vs. same. 13—Abraham vs. Mayer. 477—Garcia vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company. 478—Same vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 479—Same vs. Broadway Insurance Company. 480—Same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 2305—Schoen vs. Crawford. 945—Buck vs. Francher. 1476—Groff vs. Hagan. 29—Sittelson vs. Wolff. 1089—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 17—Hering vs. Donnell. 253—Simon vs. Smith. 422—Livingston vs. Levy. 424—Abenroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 427—Bloomington Mining Company vs. Williams. 429—Friedman vs. Tolk. 430—Bernstein vs. Daniels. 433—Tausek vs. Crompton. 484—Zook vs. Bushnell. 435—Bowne vs. Saulfield. 436—Reed vs. McLewell. 437—McCoy vs. Crane. 438—Sharden vs. Harendon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short cause calendar clear.

2280—Seymour vs. Eisner. 2018—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 1203—Martin vs. Otto. 2267—Josephson vs. Javet. 2537—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Baldwin. 1831—Wright vs. Gardner. 1906—National Mercantile Company vs. United States Fire Company. 1907—Same vs. same. 2131—Grant vs. Foulks. 905—Schwarzwaelder vs. Silverman. 2172—Arrutin vs. Satenstein. 2621—Potter vs. Simmons. 2185—Welch vs. Lester. 2028—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Klein. 2261—Aldrich vs. Barnes. 2440—Bullowa vs. Lisanti. 2510—Wallach vs. Wayland. 2525—Travis vs. Blair. 2286—Willis vs. Albro. 2127—Vonderasmith vs. Elliott. 2584—Friedman vs. Roginsky.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 457.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Benjamin Wohlinsky. 2—John Weber. 3—Samuel Pollock. 4—Joseph Horgerscht. 5—Charles Pfeiffer. 6—Otto Anderson. 7—William Dunphy and Hiram Seeley. 8—Edward Eden. 9—Alexander Little and William Leder. 10—Abraham Rozkowski. 11—James Morris and Thomas Ryan. 12—John Genheimer. 13—Timothy Donohue. 14—Louis H. Rotti.

Pleadings.—1—Henry Miller. 2—Erwin Bassford. 3—John Giraulo. 4—John Willington. 5—John Willington and John Johnson. 6—John Walsh. 7—Bertha Lewis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Antonio Caldero. 2—Isaac Levy and Philip Levy. 3—William Gleason and Patrick Kearney. 4—Marlin Cody. 5—John Corbett. 6—James White. 7—Frank B. Williams. 8—Joseph Abrahams. 9—John Smith. 10—Cornelius King. 11—Mary Tighe and John Tighe. 12—John Scarbo. 13—Domenico Ferrari.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—George Williams. 2—Frank Cummings. 3—Christiana Ward. 4—Charles Ward. 5—Patrick J. Byrnes. 6—John F. Murphy. 7—John McKegnen. 8—Nicolo Bertolino. 9—Terence F. McDonald. 10—Patrick J. Enwright. 11—Edward Connolly. (2.) 12—Michael T. N. Burke. 13—Sylvester F. Russell and Frank Fox. 14—Kate Connolly. 15—James Mallon and Frank Wall. 16—Martin Nagle. 17—Valentine Bachman. 18—John J. Kelly. 19—Charles Smith. 20—George A. Wolff. 21—William Keating. 22—Simon Calmaman and Martin Hirst. 23—David Morrison. 24—William Moore. 25—Joseph Canesi. 26—John Ernst. 27—Patrick Brady. 28—Henry Meyn. 29—Patrick Connolly. 30—Mendel Gain. 31—Peter Donohue. 32—William Delany. 33—James Berrigan. 34—Michael F. McGrath. 35—Rosie Bachman. 36—Frank Downey. 37—Charles Weiner. 38—John Morgan. 39—Stephen Lunewsky. 40—Elizabeth Hartell. (4.) 41—Thomas Kiernan. 42—Gertrude Nelson. 43—Frederick Scherrer and William Curnow.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—George H. Morrill et al. vs. Mercury Publishing Company—John Delahunty.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

2387—Norman vs. Jamieson. 1262-1263—Thompson (N. D. 22) vs. South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 1089—Rasel vs. Fry. 1076—Pomeranz vs. Ely. 1398—Hubler vs. Grauer. 2346—Connors vs. May. 1122—Burckett vs. Ott. 1894—Smalley vs. Fulton Bank. 2506—Stegman (N. D. 22) vs. Hillingsworth. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Societies. 946—Kelderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 752—Baldwin vs. Robertson. 767—Ramsey vs. Odell. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 987—Wright vs. Gregory. 726—Davies vs. Harvey Steel Company. 1022—Manne vs. Order of Rinn. 808—Shields vs. Central Park Railroad. 1187-1335—Anthony vs. McClelland and another. 2696—Powers vs. United States Insurance Company. 2248—Swan vs. Blunt. 1337—Metcalf vs. Cody. 1339—Holze vs. Southern Improvement Company. 1346—Rubin vs. Fullerton. 1347—Schaefer vs. Schelling. 1349—Garland vs. Shaw. 1351—Brown vs. Barse. 1354—Foggett (N. D. 21) vs. Fisher. 1357—Valentine vs. Harwood.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

159—Comstock vs. Foose. 168—Curtis vs. Beard. 177—Sproul vs. Kelly. 178—Betts vs. Betts. 179—Same vs. same. 126—Kelly vs. Beard. 189—Hayman vs. Knowles. 193—Whalen vs. Clarson. 86—Reynolds vs. Aetna Life Insurance Company. 31—Kuhn vs. Kuhn et al. 41—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. City of Brooklyn. 75—Sedgwick vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 96—Jones vs. Bachman vs. Wacke. 117—Same vs. same. 122—Downing vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 182—Carey vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 197—Russell vs. Russell. 199—Bertha Kabatchnick vs. Brilliant. 278—Kuhn, infant, vs. Wissel. 816—Bartels vs. Bennett. 1225—Keatin vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1910—Zboynski vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1264—Price vs. Seeglitz, infant. 1295—Bergholt, infant, vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2728—Dempsey, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1057—Harris vs. Sheerin. 1383—Jarvis vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1315—Skinner vs. Overton. 1375—Heidelberger vs. Wray. 378—Danaher et al. vs. Jeffrey. 2700—Baldwin, infant, &c., vs. Harden et al. 1358—Sherman vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 884—McMahon vs. Brooklyn Cooperage Company. 2869—Evans, administrator, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, vs. Wilson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

323—Rosenblum et al. vs. Goldsmith. 334—Dickieson vs. James. 352—Westlake vs. Westlake. 330—Nelson vs. Bockman. 346—Coad vs. Coad.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Erik Mortensen, Timothy S. Moran, Agnes Geskie, Sarah Jane Owen, Annie Evers, Edward Egolf, Thomas Corrigan, Sophia Meid, and Sophie L. Kinenan.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—23—Will of Patrick H. Edwards.

Referees' Notices.

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN F. BOWERS, as trustee for Walter S. Appleton, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. WEED et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of October, 1895, I, the duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-third Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventy-third Street and Second Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Second Ave. and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet; and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with Seventy-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-third Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-third Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 7th, 1895.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

o7-2aw3wM&F&o29

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZA HUTSON vs. ROBERT HUTSON et al.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 30th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of said block, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the southerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 4th, 1895.

CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Wall St., New-York City.

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Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the 8 five-story brick and stone apartments, with lots,

NOS. 332, 334, and 336 EAST 77TH ST.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let---Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING,

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

113 WEST 40TH ST.,

Between Broadway and 6th Av.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.

For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.

Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

31 WEST 10th ST.—Apartment to rent on first floor, with kitchen and servants' quarters in basement, dumb waiter, and butler's pantry. Apply at office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 30 West 14th St.

CLEVELAND.

126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.

A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FOR RENT—Show window and desk room in uptown business house; suitable for florist, stationer, or milliner. Apply W., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.

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DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET, WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, plaintiff, against GEORGE J. COHEN and HATTIE V. COHEN, his wife; Sigmund B. Steinmann and Theresa Steinmann, his wife; George B. Robbins, Harry W. Bell, Matthias Gerez, John Kohl, John C. Orr, Henry Steers, Charles K. Sparks, Richard S. White, and Michael McDonnell, composing the firm of John C. Orr and Company; William Edgar Pruden, Charles Bierschenk, Burton Gleddon, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet five (5) inches westwardly from the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northwardly and on a line parallel with said Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue,) and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence running westwardly and on a line parallel with Ninety-fourth Street twelve (12) feet eleven (11) inches; thence running southwardly on a line parallel with the first described course, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches, to the said northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; thence running eastwardly and along said northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street twelve (12) feet eleven (11) inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, October 18, 1895.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Plaintiff's Attorney in Action, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

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THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARK J. STRAUS, plaintiff, against JACUB W. RIGLANDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1895, I the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York; on the 29th day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-three feet three inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fifth Streets; running thence easterly, along said centre line, parallel with Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet eight inches; running thence northerly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street number 252 West Thirty-sixth Street.—Dated New-York, October 3rd, 1895. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, ARMITAGE MATHEWS, C. J. SHEARN, Attorneys for the Defendants. o7-2aw3wM&W&o29

MOTT AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS as executor under the last will and testament of John Douglas, deceased, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. CONKLING, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the tenth day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Friday, the first day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant six hundred feet six inches easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighteenth Street and easterly side of Amsterdam, formerly Tenth, Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said line twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighteenth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 10th, 1895.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

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WEST EIGHTIETH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of